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On Airbus, Washington Explains What It Wants

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — Washington on Tuesday clarified and softened President Bill Clinton's warning on European subsidies to the Airbus aircraft consortium...

intention of abrogating the Airbus subsidy agreement it signed with the European Community in July. This assurance was contained in an overnight advisory sent by the State Department to all embassies to counter European press reports...

representative, Mickey Kantor, would press for a tighter code for civil aircraft subsidies covering engines and other components made not just by Community nations but also by Japan, Sweden and other advanced manufacturers.

Boeing said it was insisting on enforcement of this code. As for the Airbus agreement, the trade official said the administration would monitor much more closely the intricate financing methods by which European governments subsidize Airbus...

UN Chief Endorses U.S. Airdrop Plan Administration Says Cargo Flights In Bosnia Won't Need Fighter Escorts

WASHINGTON — The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Tuesday endorsed President Bill Clinton's proposal to parachute food and medicine into remote areas of Bosnia, after Mr. Clinton assured him that the operation would be fully coordinated with current UN relief operations.

alliance's military authorities are looking at ways of supporting the U.S. relief effort, the sources said, possibly by making airfields available or using NATO surveillance planes to monitor the operation.

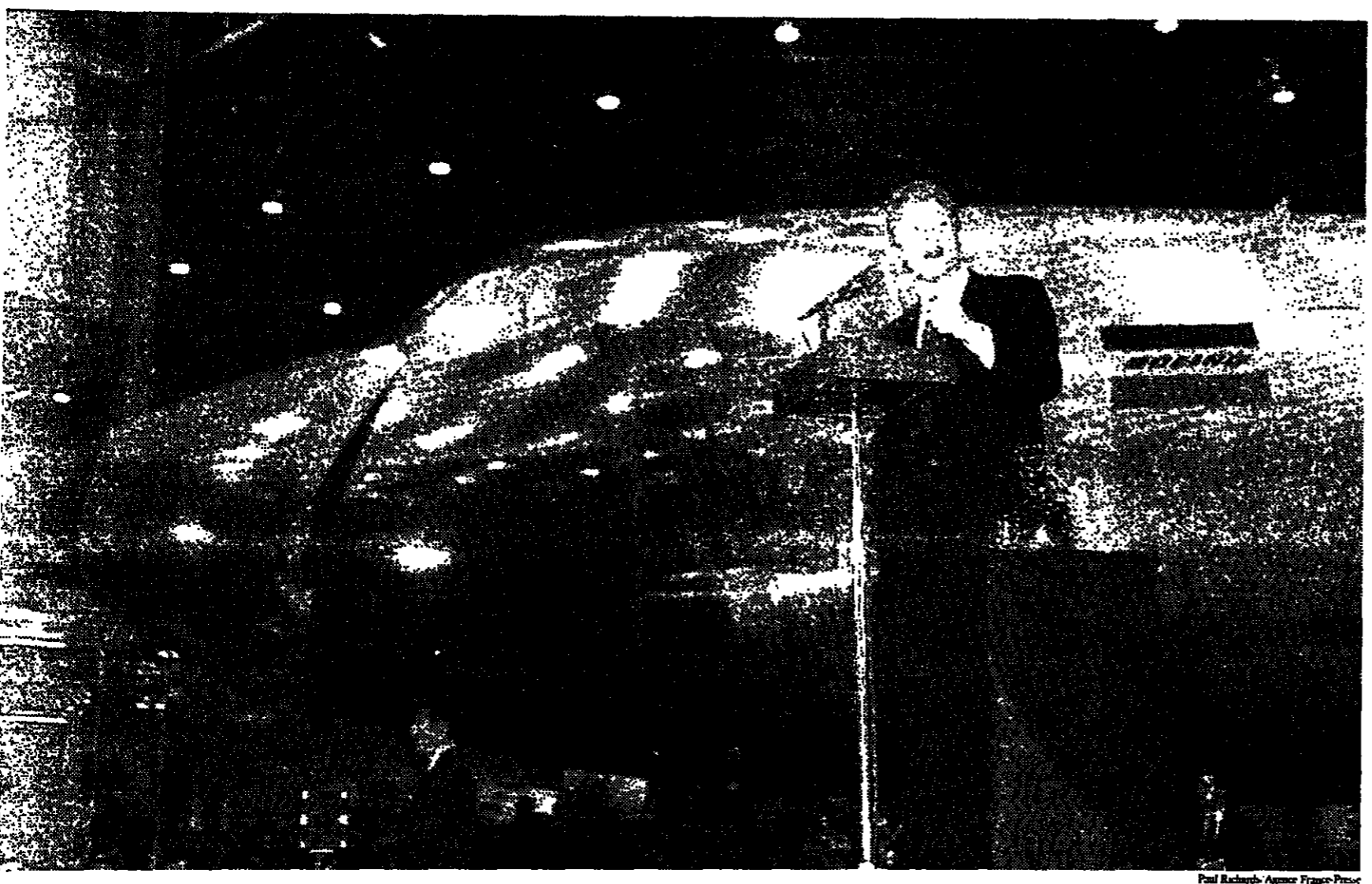
Signs of Fragility Persist in U.S. Economic Recovery

WASHINGTON — Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday that the U.S. economy had strengthened, but he warned that it was too early to predict that recovery would continue.

the economy's recovery from recession. Mr. Clinton, addressing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said Tuesday that he hoped soon to announce changes in the way banks are regulated that would make it easier for Clinton talks to U.S. business.

Separately, the Conference Board, a non-profit business research group, reported from New York that its consumer confidence index fell to 68.5 in February from 76.7 in January.

Such an armed escort will apparently not be necessary because the planes will fly outside the range of anti-aircraft guns and because the Bosnian Serbian leadership will apparently be giving its assent to the operation, which will drop supplies to Bosnian Serbian and Croatian villages, as well as Muslim ones.



The president addressing Boeing employees in Everett, Washington, as he warned on sales competition with Europe's Airbus. His backdrop was a new Boeing cargo jet.

There's no combat implications whatever," the president said at the start of the Oval Office meeting with Mr. Boutros Ghali. Asked about the risks of U.S. planes being shot at by anti-aircraft artillery, Mr. Clinton said, "We think the risks are quite small."

Parachuting Relief Supplies: Can It Succeed in the Balkans?

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The American plans to airdrop relief supplies to besieged Muslims in eastern Bosnia could be risky for both aircrews and those who need the aid, officials said Tuesday.

"My own experience is anything over 400 meters and you're in trouble," said Larry Hollingworth, Sarajevo operations chief for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

'Chaos Gone Berserk' as Mobutu Holds On

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service KINSHASA, Zaire — Frederic Kibassa Maliba learned last month the painful price of opposing Zaire's dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko. On the first night of a rampage by disaffected army troops, soldiers loyal to Marshal Mobutu fired rockets at Mr. Kibassa's house, blasted their way inside and fatally shot his son.

'In the middle of the 20th century, how can people behave this way?' Frederic Kibassa Maliba, Zairian opposition leader diplomat. "It's a flat-out crisis right now, and I don't know how you resolve this."

the marshal. "He just wants power for power's sake. I think he's insane." [Zairian troops killed up to 30 people in a revenge shooting spree after a comrade was killed by angry Kinshasa residents, witnesses said Tuesday. Reuters reported that the panic broke out on Monday night when shooting erupted in Kinshasa's business center and the suburb of Kingasani.]

Kiosk Inkatha Rejects South African Plan

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A senior official of the Inkatha Freedom Party said Tuesday that it rejected proposals by the African National Congress and government on the transition to democracy.

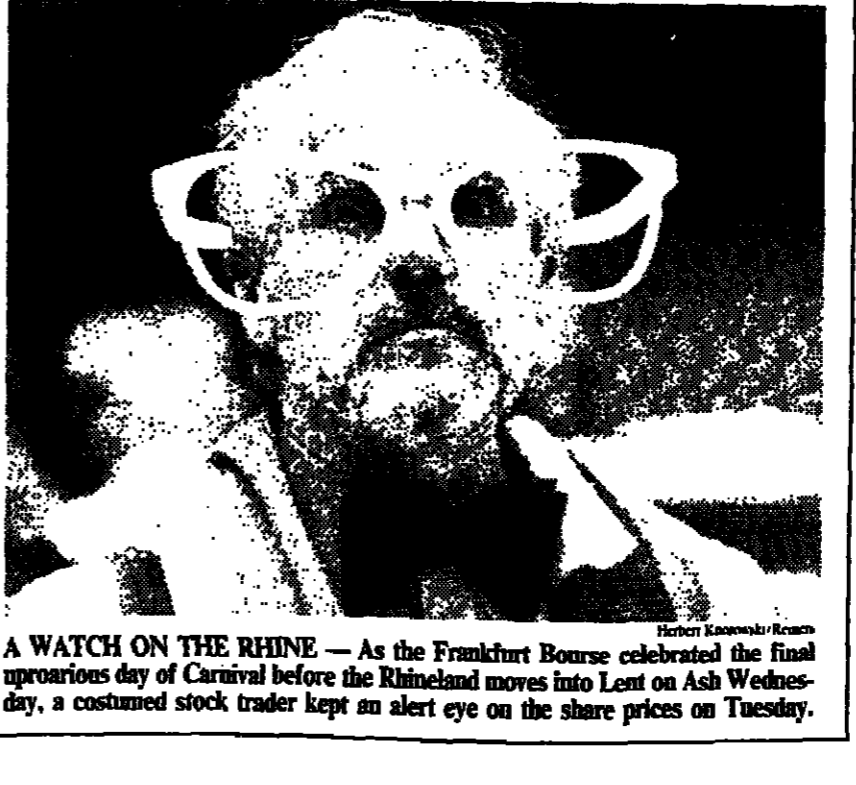
General Philippe Morillon of France, commander of UN peacekeepers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said in a news conference in Sarajevo on Monday that local Serbs would almost certainly shoot at U.S. aircraft, and that any American counterattacks would place UN ground forces in peril.

Hardened 'Lifers' Shed the Macho Mask

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service WALLKILL, New York — The men's movement, with its talk of warriors and kings, magicians and lovers, may seem to be an unlikely comfort for an incarcerated group of murderers and robbers, macho-trippers and loners.

by relearning some forgotten ideas embodied in more positive mythic male roles. "Let us empty our minds of that whirlwind of chaos out there," the men's group prayed together, and it was not clear whether they referred to the prison cells just beyond their door or the world beyond the prison.

But the main quality in the men's movement's meeting here seems not so much individual braggadocio as a simple mutual attentiveness as each prisoner takes a turn discussing whatever is on his mind. They do so without benefit of the profane or swaggering argot of prison and often with a stress on responsibility that can sound strange in a maximum-security environment.



A WATCH ON THE RHINE — As the Frankfurt Bourse celebrated the final uproarious day of Carnival before the Rhineland moves into Lent on Ash Wednesday, a costumed stock trader kept an alert eye on the share prices on Tuesday.

Palestinians Get Pressure to Resume Talks

By John M. Goshko and David Hoffman Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — The United States and Israel sought to persuade Palestinian negotiators on Tuesday to return to the Middle East peace talks and trust that their concern about Palestinian deportees would be resolved by Israeli actions in the future.



# 1991 Coup Leaders Join Moscow Rally Opposing Yeltsin

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — Leaders of the abortive hard-line coup of August 1991 joined a noisy protest rally outside the Kremlin on Tuesday as Communists and hard-line nationalists stepped up the pressure against the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Chants of "No to the Yeltsin dictatorship!" and "We will not surrender our socialist homeland!" echoed off the red brick Kremlin walls as thousands of pro-Communist demonstrators turned out to commemorate armed forces day, the biggest festival in the Soviet military calendar.

The rally coincided with a warning from the defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, against attempts by pro-Communist officers to exploit discontent within the armed forces.

Mr. Yeltsin, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, dismayed his supporters by staying away from a traditional wreath-laying ceremony outside the Kremlin. Aides said that the 62-year-old president was resting at his dacha outside Moscow.

It was the second year running that Communist groups have sought to mobilize their supporters on armed forces day, Feb. 23, which marked the founding of the Red Army in 1918. Last year, there were violent clashes with the police after the Moscow authorities refused permission for the demonstrators to march to the tomb of the unknown soldier. This year, the police allowed the demonstrators to approach the Kremlin walls.

Putschists who attended the rally included former Soviet prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov, a former KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, a former defense chief, Oleg Baklanov, and a former ground forces commander, Valentin Varennikov. The alleged coup plotters were released from prison in January, pending the opening of their trial on April 18.

Since their release, many of the

putschists have been speaking out in television and newspaper interviews, accusing Mr. Yeltsin and former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of destroying the Soviet superpower. Several have also resumed political activity, giving their blessing to attempts to relaunch the Communist Party, which was banned by Mr. Yeltsin after the August 1991 coup.

In a broadcast interview, General Grachev accused Communists and former nationalists of trying to "split the army" in order to achieve power in the country. He denounced attempts by military hard-liners to establish a pro-Communist "officers union" at a conference in Moscow last weekend.

"The command will not permit any split in military ranks," said General Grachev, whose opposition to the coup attempt earned him Mr. Yeltsin's trust. "The military want stability."

Morale within the military has slumped over the past two years because of severe social problems and the loss of front-line units in the western republics of Belarus and Ukraine. Draft evasion has increased, with six out of every 10 Russians of conscript age failing to report for service. Corruption within military units is reported to be rife.

General Grachev told journalists that 2,000 officers, including two regional commanders, have been disciplined for corruption since the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

### Georgians Warn Moscow

The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, called Tuesday for Russia to withdraw its troops from Georgia's turbulent Black Sea provinces, Abkhazia and Abkhazia, and threatened a total mobilization, Reuters reported from Tbilisi, Georgia.

He told the legislature that if the troops did not leave, Georgians would have to "rise up with weapons in our hands to defend the country."



Muslim women praying Tuesday at a mosque in Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, as they began the observance of Ramadan.

## Serbs Selling Arms to Somalia, U.S. Says

By Michael R. Gordon  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States believes that a shipment of Serbian arms is headed to Somalia, and Washington has begun a diplomatic effort to block it, U.S. officials said.

The officials say they believe that the suspected sale of the Serbian arms is intended to raise cash to buy goods in violation of the United Nations embargo on trade with Serbia. The officials said a Greek-flag ship was believed to be carrying weapons bought from the Federal Directorate of Supply and Procurement, an arms export agency for Yugoslavia, which now comprises Serbia and Montenegro.

The ship is believed to be headed for Mombasa, Kenya, where the weapons are to be taken across the Kenyan border to Somalia. American officials said the vessel appeared to be off the coast of Africa.

The shipment of Serbian weapons to Somalia would violate two UN embargoes, the ban on trading with Serbia and the prohibition on shipping arms to Somalia.

"We have approached the Greeks and the Kenyans to prevent this violation," a State Department official said.

Officials said the shipment would be another indication that the Serbs have such an abundance of arms, despite the embargo, that they can afford to export weapons. It would also suggest that Greek shipping companies, long a source of concern, continue to violate the arms embargo. Additionally, it would show that there is continuing trade in small arms in East Africa, despite American efforts to gather up some of the arms there.

A spokesman for the Greek Embassy in Washington said he had no information on the American request, but American officials said Athens had promised through diplomatic channels to cooperate.

Much attention has been focused on efforts to block the delivery of arms to the former Yugoslavia, but American officials said Serbian arms exports had also been a problem.

The Serbs have a substantial arms industry, and before the outbreak of fighting in the former Yugoslavia, Serbia was a major exporter of Soviet-designed weapons. Serbia also took over the extensive stockpiles of arms from the Yugoslav National Army. Unlike the Bosnian government, Serbia has an abundance of weapons and has been relatively immune from the effects of the UN embargo on arms shipments to the Balkans.

It is not clear for whom the reported shipment of Serbian arms is intended. Some Somali weapons have been confiscated, but American officials believe that Somali clans have hidden some of their weapons and that the arms shipment could be another means for the competing clans to gain an advantage.

## BOSNIA: Can the Plan to Parachute Aid Succeed?

(Continued from page 1)

missiles and radar-guided anti-aircraft guns. If, as expected, the United States uses relatively slow C-130 transport planes to drop supplies, the relief flights will probably be protected by carrier-based fighters capable of knocking out ground weapons or tackling intercepting aircraft.

An alternative might be to reduce the risk by using high technology. The United States is considering the use of special forces to fly high-speed, low-altitude delivery missions under cover of darkness in planes equipped with terrain-lugging navigation radars, officials said.

A U.S. Air Force operations manual suggests that drops from 1,500 meters would miss their aim points by almost 2 kilometers, while drops from 3,000 meters would miss by about 4 kilometers.

General Michael Dugan, retired, who was air force chief of staff under President George Bush, said the high-altitude plan "smacks of attempting to make a project that has some risk, riskless."

"If we mean to be serious about delivering a significant amount of supplies and putting them on the right

location, then lower-altitude delivery in my view makes sense," he said.

General Dugan urged warning Serbian forces that they face retaliation if they attack U.S. aircraft.

The Americans parachuted tons of supplies to Kurdish refugees in the mountains of northern Iraq in 1991. Their operation saved hundreds of thousands of lives—but it proved that airdrops can be an imprecise science.

The first pallets, loaded with plastic bottles of water, were dropped over Ishikafaren, the largest Kurdish refugee camp, in March 1991. The pallets, outfitted with parachutes that were too small, dropped too fast and the bottles exploded when they hit the ground.

Some refugees were crushed later when they raced to meet properly dropped pallets in other areas.

Bosnia presents a far more hostile environment than northern Iraq. In the immediate aftermath of the Gulf War, Iraqi air defenses were destroyed and American air superiority was complete. While some Iraqi ground troops remained in the region, they were part of a defeated army in no mood to provoke attacks.

(Reuters, WP)

## Serb Sneers At Move for War Court

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Moves by the United Nations to set up a war crimes tribunal have triggered nothing but sneers from Serbs accused of atrocities in Yugoslavia's civil war.

"They will never get me," Vojislav Seselj, one of those listed by the U.S. State Department as a potential war criminal, has been quoted as saying. The United States has also identified President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and seven other Serbian or Croatian military leaders or prison camp commandants as possible war criminals.

Mr. Milosevic has not reacted to the charge. But Mr. Seselj, leader of the Serbian Radical Party, and some others listed have ridiculed the possible war crime trials. "I'm proud of being on the same list as Karadzic and the other real Serb patriots," Mr. Seselj reportedly said.

The UN Security Council voted Monday to set up a war crimes tribunal to prosecute those accused of mass killings and rapes in the former Yugoslavia.

In Zagreb, Ljubo Antic, head of the Croatian parliament's Committee for Human and Minority Rights, said that Croatia supported the UN initiative. But he said it was uncertain what effects it would have. "I'm afraid that establishment of the international war tribunal will not serve as the expected deterrent," he said.

## AIRLIFT: UN Chief Endorses U.S. Effort in Bosnia

(Continued from page 1)

working closely with the United Nations on the plans. "We believe we're getting good support," he said.

Britain said on Tuesday that it would not send planes to join a proposed U.S. air drop of aid to eastern Bosnia, but welcomed the U.S. decision to become involved.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament that Britain was already "doing our bit" in the relief effort, including airlifting supplies to Sarajevo and escorting UN aid convoys on the ground.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel of Turkey said Tuesday that his country would take part in the aid drops but gave no details.

A British government source said Tuesday that the U.S. air drops would be limited to "a few flights a day providing key medical and

food supplies to limited spots, for a short time, maybe a week or so."

"It doesn't seem it would be to feed thousands of people permanently," the source said.

A senior Defense Department official said the military would be ready to begin flights later this week dropping supplies of food and medicine. The relief would be targeted to some 100,000 people, mainly Muslims, trapped by the fighting.

The U.S. plan has been spurred by frustration over the blockade of ground convoys by Serbian forces, which control 70 percent of Bosnia after 10 months of fighting with Muslims and ethnic Croats in the former Yugoslav republic.

Bob Hall, a Pentagon spokesman, said U.S. forces would protect the air drop planes, which are expected to be C-130 cargo aircraft, if

## High Court Stiffens Stand on Perjury

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that federal judges must give longer sentences to defendants found to have lied on the witness stand. The court, ruling unanimously in a West Virginia case, said such stiffer penalties in federal cases were constitutional.

The ruling reinstates Sharon Dumnigan's 51-month prison sentence on a cocaine-trafficking conviction. The trial judge had lengthened her sentence after ruling that she obstructed justice by lying when she testified in her own defense.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the sentence in 1991, saying it violated her constitutional rights. The prospect of a longer prison term could unfairly discourage defendants from testifying in their own behalf, the appeals court said.

Mr. Milosevic has not reacted to the charge. But Mr. Seselj, leader of the Serbian Radical Party, and some others listed have ridiculed the possible war crime trials. "I'm proud of being on the same list as Karadzic and the other real Serb patriots," Mr. Seselj reportedly said.

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## 26 in Italy Are Jailed In Corruption Inquiry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — At least 26 people, most of them businessmen, were arrested in northern Italy on Tuesday in the latest development in a corruption scandal that is shaking Italy's government and had already resulted in the arrests of two business leaders.

Tax policemen acting on warrants issued by Judge Aldo Celenza in Verona began making the arrests Tuesday in Verona, Padua and Ferrara, court officials said.

Those arrested were not immediately identified, but according to news reports, most were businessmen suspected of corruption and of violating laws on political party financing. Two regional politicians were also taken into custody.

Court sources said those arrested had paid kickbacks to politicians to obtain public works contracts on the construction of a third lane on the Milan-Venice highway and on projects related to the 1990 World Cup soccer matches.

In Rome, Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, who reshuffled his cabinet over the weekend after the scandal forced the resignations of two ministers Friday, sought a vote of confidence in the new cabinet. A vote in the Chamber of Deputies was expected Thursday.

The prime minister said he had

## 26 in Italy Are Jailed In Corruption Inquiry

decided to seek the vote because Italy was sliding into a "situation of confusion and political uncertainty which weighs down on the country and on financial markets."

He told deputies Tuesday either to support him or move to set up another government.

"If a government can be achieved by others," he said, "I would, in the interests of the country, be the first to agree. If this is impossible, then let the government that exists get on with its work."

He did not say what he would do if he lost the confidence vote. His 8-month-old coalition has a majority of just 16 in the 630-seat lower house.

But Achille Occhetto, head of the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist Party, said: "Amato wants a confidence vote? He won't be getting it from us."

Two senior executives of the industrial group Fiat SpA were arrested Monday in connection with the corruption scandal. Their arrests touched off heavy selling in Italy's financial markets.

Francesco Paolo Mattioli, chief financial officer of Fiat, and Antonio Mariani, managing director of a major insurance group controlled by Fiat, were arrested in Turin.

(AP, Reuters)

## MEN: Shedding the Macho Mask

(Continued from page 1)

requires men to mask their true selves and bury ever deeper their sense of responsibility.

Nasir Abdulhali, doing 20 years to life, agreed but said "all of society wears a mask," and lately the mask outside is looking scarier to him than the one required in prison. "I mean, I look at TV and for the first time in my life I'm scared of the street, scared of those people out there," he said, speaking of his Brooklyn home and the new ghetto culture of adolescent drug dealers in armed urban combat.

Thus did the conversation circle take off as the men sat in a plain prison conference room, with the sound of weightlifting occasionally clanging from next door.

### DEATH NOTICE

**OLIVE ERMINIE PROUDFIT nee ELLSWORTH,**

organist, teacher and composer passed away in Pikeville, Kentucky on November 11, 1992. Born in McComb Mississippi on January 20, 1898 to Erminie Maria Ellsworth nee Davis and Jeremiah Dolbere Ellsworth, she was a graduate of Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane University) in the class of 1920. Her life was one of work and achievement and she leaves a legacy of accomplished students and compositions ranging from songs for children to a symphony. Her sonatas, overtures and incidental music for orchestra are favorites. It will be of interest to genealogists that she was a Mayflower descendant (Allerton-Cushman) and a member of the D.A.R. (Captain Jonathan Cushman).

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## CHRISTOPHER: Israeli Talks

(Continued from page 1)

with Mr. Christopher: "Under the present conditions, I don't think that the peace talks will resume. We have to try our best to change the conditions, particularly with the deportees."

Mrs. Ashrawi said the Palestinians wanted a declaration from Israel forswearing the use of deportations in the future and canceling the order under which the suspected Islamic activists were expelled.

Mrs. Ashrawi said the Palestinians also presented Mr. Christopher with detailed memos outlining their complaints about Israeli human rights abuses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the demolition of houses with the use of anti-tank weapons and the increase in killings of children by Israeli soldiers.

The Palestinians also gave officials traveling with Mr. Christopher a letter from the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat.

The talks Tuesday were designed to air the Palestinians' broader views.

A smaller group of negotiators is to meet with Mr. Christopher on Wednesday to discuss the peace

talks. Mrs. Ashrawi said the Palestinians welcomed suggestions from Mr. Christopher that the United States would get more deeply involved in the peace process than it had been.

Mr. Christopher's strategy has been to hold out the prospect of a gradual return of the deportees, while putting the Palestinians under pressure from Arab governments eager that the talks resume.

The U.S. campaign was aided greatly Sunday when Syria, the most hostile of the peace process participants toward Israel, signaled to Mr. Christopher that it would return to the talks if Israel made a significant gesture toward returning the deportees.

That enables Mr. Christopher to play on Palestinian fears that Syria and Israel might make a separate agreement on the Golan Heights, which was captured by Israel from Syria in 1967, and leave the Palestinians isolated and weakened in their hope of winning independence from Israeli occupation.

Mr. Christopher was met here by a large protest by Israelis against territorial concessions on the Golan Heights, and by violent clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinians in the Gaza Strip in which one person was killed by army fire and 20 were wounded.



Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher laying a wreath in Jerusalem's Holocaust Museum on Tuesday, flanked by U.S. Marines.

سبک از الام



FIRST 100 DAYS / APPEAL FOR PARTNERSHIP

Clinton Tells Business of the Need for a New Agenda



Bill Clinton sporting his presidential flight jacket while he talked with reporters aboard Air Force One en route to Washington state.

POLITICAL NOTES

Tsongas's Aide Arrested on Fraud Charges

BOSTON — The chief fund-raiser for former Senator Paul E. Tsongas's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination was indicted for defrauding the campaign of more than \$1 million in what the U.S. attorney's office here termed the largest case of campaign finance fraud in American history.

Hillary Clinton Cautions Against a Quick Fix

BOSTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton said the U.S. medical system would "kill us literally — financially, spiritually, morally and socially" unless it was restructured, but she also sought to lower public expectations that there would be any quick fixes.

Quote-Unquote

President Clinton: "Change is the way to make money, not throw people out of work."

By Robert C. Siner and Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton took his case for an American industrial policy to a bastion of business conservatism Tuesday, appealing to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to support his program for a closer relationship between free enterprise and the federal government.

There is no way the private sector can equal the aggregate efforts in Germany, Japan or any other rich country, provided by the enormous public sector investment to support the private sector," Mr. Clinton warned.

leaders Tuesday that his experience as governor of Arkansas showed that a government-business alliance can work.

"We have no alternative but to change," Mr. Clinton said. He urged support of his economic plan, including proposed spending cuts, tax increases and "targeted specific investments to grow this economy."

Mr. Clinton said that in the past, U.S. industrial strategy had been driven by the defense budget and as a result America widened its lead in defense technologies while "losing our lead in many commercial technologies."

The White House technology program envisions total additional federal spending over the next four years of some \$17 billion. A large portion of that, \$6.5 billion, would go to making permanent the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit for businesses.

Vice President Al Gore, who will direct the technology program, said in California, where the program was announced, that its aim was to create jobs and make the United States the world leader in basic science, mathematics and engineering.

The White House said that among the major items envisaged under the plan were: A national network to help small and medium-sized businesses gain access to advanced technology.

Greater government investment in applied research in such fields as advanced manufacturing, aerospace, biotechnology and advanced materials.

Increased partnerships between national laboratories, such as the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, and the private sector.

Mr. Gore said that a high priority would be the creation of a National Information Infrastructure and "information superhighways" that envision high-speed data links between universities and public and private research facilities.

The president said Tuesday that a new strategy must be developed and targeted at the commercial sector. "We should begin with a program that increases public investment in technology," he said.

Away From Politics

A jury was chosen in the federal civil rights trial of four Los Angeles police officers accused of brutally beating a black motorist. The judge in the case, John G. Davies, refused to allow the defense to remove a longtime black resident of the Watts neighborhood from the jury.

Smoking will be banned in nearly all state buildings in California beginning Monday under an order signed by Governor Pete Wilson.

Two police officers were shot and killed in Compton, California, when they stopped a pickup truck at an intersection. Authorities said that at least two people got away in the truck.

Teachers in California will vote Wednesday and Thursday on a compromise contract proposal that would roll back a pay cut from 12 percent to 10 percent.

A 17-year-old student was shot and killed at Reseda High School in Los Angeles' San Fernando Valley by a 15-year-old classmate as a dozen teenagers looked on. It was the second time in a month that a student had been gunned down on a Los Angeles campus.

The sponsor of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has contended in court that the city is threatening this year's march by insisting that a homosexual organization be allowed to participate.

Lingering Bronchitis' Keeps Aspin Hospitalized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin is suffering from a "lingering bout of bronchitis" that has aggravated the effects of his heart ailment, and he will remain hospitalized for a third night, a Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday.

Bob Hall, the spokesman, said Mr. Aspin was due to undergo further examination and evaluation, but he declined to say exactly what those examinations or tests would entail.

Mr. Aspin, 54, was hospitalized Sunday after suffering from shortness of breath, a symptom that was linked to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, a thickening of the heart muscle that can make it difficult for the heart to pump blood.

In previous statements about Mr. Aspin's health, there had been no mention of the symptoms being "acute," or of any symptoms of fatigue.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Outdoor Interview in Winter, A Frequent Peril of Celebrity

A Washington Post editorial issues a frigid blast against outdoor television interviews in the winter. "This is not the capital of Beldia," the Post reminded the celebrities who stand still for such interviews. "The TV producers and reporters may love to pose you in front of Washington's stately buildings, but while you're out there in suit and tie or whatever trying not to shake and turn blue, they could, for all you know, be wearing electric underwear and enjoying themselves immensely."

The Post adds, "You'll notice that when journalists are on camera interrogating and haranguing one another... they are doing it in a studio, not on some windswept promontory with the Washington Monument as backdrop."

And when it comes to interviewing ordinary people, the Post notes, television reporters "have learned to search in warm, enclosed locales where they can often glimpse in the background. There, any request to step outside for an interview would be answered with a simplicity and good sense worthy of emulation in Washington: 'Are you nuts? It's the middle of February.'"

Short Takes

New York City has plenty of statues, but the only ones of women honor Joan of Arc, Mother Goose, Gertrude Stein and Alice in Wonderland. Now Eleanor Roosevelt is about to join this tiny group. A new Eleanor Roosevelt Monument fund aims to raise \$1 million for an 8-foot (2.4-meter) bronze statue of the former first lady and militant for the underprivileged, to be erected in Riverside Park on Manhattan's West Side.

Herb Zohn, a retired art dealer, came up with the idea. Members of the organizing committee include Mayor David N. Dinkins, the former first lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and such show business figures as Helen Hayes, Katharine Hepburn, Kitty Carlisle Hart and Harry Belafonte.

"The 100 Best Small Towns in America" is a new book by Norman Crampton, a big-city boy who was born in Chicago. Mr. Crampton, 59, a former newspaper reporter and public relations expert, gauged the quality of life in communities that are outside metropolitan areas and have populations between 5,000 and 15,000. His main criteria were whether the towns were economically healthy

and pleasant to live in. His winner is Elko, Nevada, which has a high school, a daily newspaper, a community college and 17 churches. It also, untypically, has several gambling casinos.

At most colleges, engineering students get plenty of theory but hardly any practice until their third or fourth year. Now the federal government's National Science Foundation is trying to change all this. It has set up a five-year, \$60 million pilot program in which first-year engineering students will work together on practical projects: building portable shelters for homeless people, for example, or homemade windmills. "Traditional engineering courses," said William S. Butcher, the foundation's senior engineering adviser, "turn students off. They come in all hot to be engineers, and then they find themselves studying nothing but math and science."

The official portrait in the U.S. Treasury building of Donald T. Regan, who was one of Ronald Reagan's Treasury secretaries, shows him posing formally in front of a row of books. But one of the books bears the title "The Horse You Rode In On," which is no book title at all but the last half of an old idiom saying that Mr. Regan liked to use to express displeasure with somebody: "[Expletive deleted] and the horse you rode in on."

Arthur Higbee

Clinton Offers Yeltsin Talks and a Rise in Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher plans to tell his Russian counterpart Thursday that the Clinton administration is ready for an early U.S.-Russian summit meeting, possibly by the end of March, and has decided to increase its assistance to Moscow despite an overall cut in U.S. foreign aid, according to a senior American official.

The readiness for an early meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the proposed increase in aid indicate the high priority the administration plans to place on Russia, the official said Monday.

Both presidents had said they would like an early summit meeting. The Russians are known to have hoped originally for a meeting to be held in Moscow and more recently suggested a meeting in March. An administration official said Mr. Clinton was prepared to meet with Mr. Yeltsin by the end of next month if a mutually acceptable time and place could be found.

U.S. officials would prefer to limit both the length and the agenda of the initial Clinton-Yeltsin meeting and would expect a more extensive summit meeting to take place later.

"Nobody is talking about a formal state visit," an official said. Instead, the initial meeting should,

Clinton Offers Yeltsin Talks and a Rise in Aid

in the U.S. view, "set a direction and time frame" for further talks.

The aid increase being planned for Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union would raise U.S. assistance to more than \$700 million from about \$400 million previously planned for fiscal 1994, which begins Oct. 1.

Although the new total is still well below the billions of dollars proposed by some experts on Russia, the increase is regarded by American officials as important as well as symbolically substantive, considering that Mr. Clinton's economic program announced last week called for a reduction in U.S. foreign aid overall.

The additional funds for Russia could be obtained only by squeezing other recipients of foreign aid, officials said.

Mr. Christopher also plans to take the opportunity to make clear the United States' continued support for Mr. Yeltsin when he meets the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, in Geneva on Thursday. In doing so, Mr. Christopher would distance the administration from comments made last week by the departing U.S. aid coordinator, Richard L. Armitage, that Mr. Yeltsin's days in power may be numbered.

"We're dealing with Yeltsin," a senior U.S. official said. "He is the engine behind the reform process."

Advertisement for Liegenschaftsgesellschaft der Treuhandanstalt mbH (TLG) Potsdam Office. It lists two properties for sale: 1. TLG-Nr: 48205, O-1572 Potsdam, Ribbeckstraße 6/7, an architectural treasure in an excellent location; 2. TLG-Nr: 43893, O-1560 Potsdam, Burgstraße 30/31, a magnificent historic building, formerly the Royal Taxation Office.



# As AIDS Sweeps Uganda, Orphans Take Charge

By Donatella Lorch

New York Times Service

LUTENGO, Uganda — Before Julius Keesya Kintu's father died of AIDS five years ago, Julius learned from him how to grow coffee, squash and cassava, whose root is Uganda's staple food. Together they patched up the family's hut.

Then, a few months ago, Julius's mother, sick with AIDS and unable to care for herself, left her children and traveled to her mother's home to die.

Now 13, Julius has become the head of the family, the oldest boy of the seven children left to survive on their own on the two hilly acres that yield their scant livelihood.

"My father taught me how to plant and my mother, she taught me discipline," said Julius, a thin wiry boy, his voice low and serious. "When I am older I want to be a doctor. I see so many people who are sick and they die before they even get to the hospital."

A decade after AIDS was first diagnosed in Uganda, the number of orphans surviving and schooling themselves is becoming an accepted part of society. The Government AIDS Commission estimates that AIDS-related deaths have left between 1.5 million and 2 million children without fathers (the legal definition of an orphan), of whom a majority have also lost their mothers.

The Kintu family is one of more than a hundred in this district led by a child 14 or younger.

The government has resisted setting up orphanages, saying it is economically and socially impractical. In a poor country where more than 85 percent of the residents farm, the aim is to keep orphans on their land — their only insurance for the future.

Orphans are but one of the many changes in the social fabric and traditions of this East African nation, one of the hardest hit by AIDS, as it struggles to cope — medically, emotionally, socially and politically — with an epidemic that continues to outrun prevention.

In Africa, as in much of the world, statistics on AIDS sometimes lack credibility, in large part because of inadequate reporting. Only 30 percent of Ugandans are in regular contact with health-care professionals.

Using 1988 projections, the government estimates that 9 percent of Uganda's 16.7 million people carry the virus. (The infection rate in the United States is estimated by the World Health Organization and others at 0.4 percent.)

In December, the Ugandan AIDS Control Program estimated about 38,500 cases of the disease, up 17,000 from the year before. But Godwill Asimwe-Okiro, an epidemiologist for the program, said the number might be closer to 380,000.

There are no figures available for the number of deaths.

Although its plague may be less widespread than the epidemics in other countries in Africa, Uganda has been the bellwether in acknowledging its problems and trying to deal with them. Over the past two years, the causes and treatment of AIDS have been demystified, and awareness of the epidemic has become widespread.

"Now in Uganda virtually everyone knows they have been exposed," explained Norine Kaleeba, the founder and director of the AIDS Support Organization, which advocates the rights of people with AIDS throughout Africa. "It is self-awareness that has caused this. The question is, Have I caught it or not? It is not the blood-test results that are important; it is what you do. We all hope we can cope."

"Watching someone die of AIDS is actually like watching a video of yourself. You wonder how long it will be before it is you, yourself."

The epidemic has changed aspects of Uganda's social life. Kampala's brothels have closed down, and truck-stop hotels on the main highways that a few years ago were teeming with prostitutes are now bustling with business. "Positive Living" and "Love Carefully" are seen on T-shirts, walls and newspapers, and the mottoes are preached from universities to thatch huts, from President Yoweri K. Museveni to farmers.

There are political repercussions, as well. The military, the backbone of the ruling party, has been hard hit, although there are no reliable statistics because testing has been limited. Epidemiologists estimate that at least 40 percent and possibly 80 percent of soldiers are infected with HIV. Now, as civil war faded and more than 40 percent of the 90,000 men in uniform are being sent home, researchers worry that the infection rate will rise.

But in this intensely spiritual country, where two decades of civil war killed more than half a million people, the calamity of AIDS is often greeted with gentleness. There is very little guilt or blame over AIDS. The focus is very much on survival.

"I have never seen anyone fight death," said Sister Ursula Sharpe, director of the outpatient AIDS unit at Kinovu Hospital in Masaka, which serves more than 1,800 patients a week. "The spirit world here is very close. When you live in the middle of it, somehow you cope."

AIDS deaths touch every Ugandan family, mostly the young adults and breadwinners or very young children, and relief workers say fear and emotional exhaustion are overwhelming.

The average life span after one is infected with HIV is five years. Hospitals are overcrowded, and there is a large market in herbal medicines and in some cases witchcraft to treat the disease. AZT and other such drugs are not available; infected Ugandans have access only to antibiotics, aspirin and cortisone cream for skin rashes.

In the villages and towns, every plot of red earth and banana palms has burial mounds. Funerals, once several-day affairs in which whole villages took part, now take only several hours. The year traditionally allowed for a widow to mourn has been shortened to less than 24 hours, after which it is considered bad luck to grieve.

By the mid-1990s, the great majority of new AIDS cases in the world will occur in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 20 million Africans will become infected, according to a State Department report in 1992. The epidemic is expected to substantially weaken the political elites and damage the economies of the hardest-hit countries — Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe — all of which have HIV infection rates that exceed 5 percent of their populations.

Mr. Asimwe-Okiro, of the Ugandan AIDS Control Program, said surveys in particularly hard-hit regions in southern Uganda showed that about 1 percent of the population was becoming infected with HIV each year.

"That's astronomical," he said, "and it might even be more than that."



A Marine corporal helping a 7-month-old to some nourishment Tuesday at a center in Mogadishu.

## 'Defanging' Somalia's Militias 'Tough to Find a Good Guy,' Sergeant Says

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

BEER XAANI, Somalia — First Sergeant Bill Killoran sat in the glow of the evening campfire, sipping tea and listening to a Phil Collins tape with the senior colonels of one of Somalia's most feared militias, men accused of pillaging villages and slaughtering the families of rival clans.

For the last week, Sergeant Killoran and seven other members of an elite U.S. Army Special Forces team have been living on the edge of a foul, snake-infested pond deep in the red Somali desert, where they have tried to get close to the inner circle of General Mohammed Said Hersi Morgan's top field commanders.

"We try to befriend them," Sergeant Killoran, 33, an engineer from McLean, Virginia, said of the ragtag Morgan militia. "They could turn on us anytime they want to — but if they did, they would have hell to pay."

Most U.S. Marines and soldiers have roared into Somali towns in noisy shows of force or rolled into the countryside as heavily armed escorts for relief convoys. But six Special Forces teams have slipped quietly into the desert on "defanging" missions, collecting intelligence on feuding warlords and waging intense, unpublicized efforts to prevent bloody clashes between warring clans.

Living on packaged military meals supplemented by wild birds and dik-diks — small antelope that populate the desert — the U.S. soldiers have established acaia tree look-out posts to spy on rival clans and monitor raiding parties. They

have scoured villages, pumping elders for details of troop numbers and locations, offering sacks of grain in return for cooperation and information.

"You don't just blow into a village, shake everybody down and lay them out in the street," said Major Leion Carroll, commander of the Special Forces group assigned to Somalia. "We're trying to win hearts and minds and get information."

The Special Forces teams, whose members have received training in the Somali language and culture, also have found themselves acting as unofficial mediators and negotiators. And no situation has been more prickly than the standoff between General Morgan's forces and those of his archenemy, Colonel Omar Jess, over the strategic port town of Kismayu in southern Somalia. Each warlord claims the sprawling commercial center as his own, and they have been involved in a brutal tug-of-war over it.

While most other rival warlords have acquiesced to U.S. demands to cease their attacks, General Morgan and Colonel Jess have clashed repeatedly despite coalition efforts to block their raids. On Monday, in the latest fighting, seven Somalis were killed and 21 wounded when the rival forces battled for five hours in Kismayu, according to news agency reports.

After U.S. Army commanders dispatched attack helicopters to break up a Morgan-Jess battle outside Kismayu three weeks ago, Special Forces teams were sent into the desert near this abandoned crossroads village 55 kilometers northwest of Kismayu to monitor the

movements and collect intelligence on the two clan militias.

"They're very cordial," said Chief Warrant Officer Ron McNeal, head of the eight-member Special Forces team whose home base is Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the day his men joined the Somali encampment. "They're using us to try to have a voice."

General Morgan is perhaps one of the most despised Somali warlords in the eyes of American officials here. The U.S. special envoy, Robert B. Oakley, has publicly decided him as a cold-blooded murderer and has refused to meet with him.

General Morgan has accused the Americans of siding with Colonel Jess in the battle for Kismayu. When U.S.-led coalition forces arrived there, Colonel Jess happened to be in control of the city. The foreign forces stepped into the fray and ordered both sides not to move. Consequently, Colonel Jess's loyalists are living in the city and General Morgan's forces are confined to camps outside of town.

"It's really tough to find a good guy," said Sergeant Carroll of the Special Forces. "Each one has his own type of atrocities. It's ugly."

**Fighting Delays Pullout**  
The Pentagon said Tuesday that the violence in Kismayu would delay the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia. Reuters reported from Washington.

In Mogadishu, the U.S.-led coalition gave General Morgan midnight Thursday to pull his forces out of Kismayu or face a showdown with coalition troops.

## India Rounds Up Hindu Party Activists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The police launched a nationwide crackdown on activists of the main Hindu revivalist opposition party on Tuesday as Indian troops poured into New Delhi to prevent the group from holding a huge rally.

L. K. Advani, the leader of the Hindu fundamentalist Bharatiya Janata Party, accused the government of imposing an "undeclared emergency" by arresting tens of thousands of his followers.

"It is the legitimate right of a political party to hold a rally," he declared. "Why is our rally banned? What is the government afraid of?"

Parliament adjourned briefly in uproar as Bharatiya Janata legislators threw paper balls and chanted accusations that the government of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao was "murdering" democracy by using force to counter their protest.

Mr. Rao, citing the tense communal situation in India since the Dec. 6 razing of a 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu militants, has banned all rallies and

demonstrations in New Delhi for at least three months.

Nearly 2,000 people have been killed in Hindu-Muslim clashes since the mosque was destroyed. Many Hindus believe the mosque was built on the ruins of a temple.

Central New Delhi has been turned into a virtual fortress as the security forces sealed off the sprawling Boat Club laws where the Bharatiya Janata Party plans to hold its rally in defiance of the government ban.

"We have orders to break their legs," Inspector Ashok Hari said. His men were holding 20 Bharatiya

Janata supporters at gunpoint Tuesday after they had strayed into the downtown area.

But Hindu activists remained defiant. "Shoot me, kill me, but I will join the rally," said Vishambar Padak, who traveled here from the western state of Maharashtra.

The government has brought in about 10,000 paramilitary Border Security Force troops and Sikh policemen from the northern states of Kashmir and Punjab to beef up New Delhi's 55,000-member police department.

Tens of thousands of Bharatiya

Janata supporters were arrested in several states before they could board trains and buses for the capital.

Officials said more than 20,000 Bharatiya Janata activists had been arrested in the crackdown, more than 3,000 in the central state of Madhya Pradesh.

The Bharatiya Janata Party has accused the government of "hysteria" and "savagery and repressive behavior," and has asserted that more than 100,000 supporters planning to attend Thursday's "National Conscience" rally had been detained across India. (AFP, Reuters)

## Hanoi Edgy On Border Instability

Reuters

KONTUM, Vietnam — General Dinh Luyen, Vietnam's chief of staff, has visited the Central Highlands to prepare border troops for possible trouble from the Khmer Rouge after the Cambodian elections, military sources said.

General Luyen spent three days in Pleiku, capital of Gia Lai-Kontum Province and the headquarters of the Vietnam military's 34 Corps, and in neighboring provinces, they said.

"The army is worried there will be problems with Cambodia after the elections," a soldier said. Vietnamese officials say privately they doubt that UN peacekeepers will be able to ensure stability in Cambodia and will probably pull out some time after elections. They fear that the Khmer Rouge, which describes its eastern neighbor as an enemy bent on taking over Cambodia, might renew attacks on Vietnam's border, they say.

United Nations peacekeeping forces are attempting to disarm Cambodia's warring factions and organize elections in May under an international peace plan.

The Khmer Rouge is the only one of four factions that has refused to lay down its arms and take part in the elections.

The visit to the Central Highlands by General Luyen, Vietnam's second-ranked military officer after Defense Minister Doan Khanh, signaled growing unease in Hanoi over the Khmer Rouge's refusal to cooperate, military sources said in Pleiku.

The Vietnamese government has repeatedly accused the Maoist guerrilla group of trying to sabotage the peace plan and has described the situation in Cambodia as increasingly "complicated."

The fanatically anti-Vietnamese Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, killed many Vietnamese villagers in cross-border incursions in 1977 and 1978.

Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and toppled the Khmer Rouge in January 1979. Hanoi withdrew its forces in September 1989.

## China Pressed on Newsmen's Beating

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Foreign Correspondents Club of China pressed the government Tuesday to investigate the police beating last year of an American television reporter whose injuries have prevented him from returning to work.

In a letter to the Foreign Ministry, the club said that medical

checks of Todd Carrell, Beijing bureau chief for ABC News, found that physical trauma caused swelling of the brain and spine damage.

It said that Mr. Carrell, who returned to the United States for medical treatment a month after he was roughed up and detained in Tiananmen Square in June, was bedridden for several months.

He "continues to have difficulty walking," the letter said. "He can sit up for periods of only 35 to 40 minutes at a time. He suffers near constant pain in his legs, back and neck."

Mr. Carrell was one of seven journalists detained on June 3, 1992, the third anniversary of the crackdown on pro-democracy activists.

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## MOBUTU: As Calls for Ouster Multiply, Zairian Leader Clings to Power

(Continued from page 1)

Mobutu has been accused of sabotaging the monetary system and of encouraging a campaign against the Kasai people — people belonging to the tribe of main rival, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi. More than 100,000 Kasais have been forced from their homes in southeastern Katanga (formerly Shaba) Province by angry mobs of Katangans, and about 60,000 live huddled in tents at a railroad station, where they are assisted by relief agencies.

"It looks very much like the 'ethnic cleansing' you find in other areas," said John Grunling, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross here, referring to the brutal campaign to expel ethnic groups in the Bosnian war. "Because the prime minister is Kasai, Mobutu found it expedient to create a problem with the Kasai in that area."

Mr. Tshisekedi, who was named prime minister last year over initial objections from Marshal Mobutu, has blamed the marshal for stirring up sentiment against Kasais as part of a destabilization campaign.

In Zaire, it seems, what is bad can always get worse. Last year, many Kasahans were eating only every other day, and zoo animals were starving to death. Now many Zairians say they eat a full meal only every third day, and this time it is the inmates at Kinshasa's central prison who are said to be starving to death, since the government has no money to pay for feeding them. The Red Cross is providing food to more than 100 prisoners.

"You've got ethnic cleansing. You've got political murder. You've got people being starved to death in the prisons. You've got political paralysis. You've got money that's not worth anything," said a Western diplomat.

Marshal Mobutu, he added, "doesn't live here. He doesn't see the misery in the streets. He doesn't see the crippled beggars."

A European diplomat described the situation in Zaire as "totally surreal and absurd." Another

diplomat with long experience on the continent called it "typical African-style chaos gone berserk." He warned that the nation could slide into anarchy and bloodshed similar to the strife that has wracked Liberia and Somalia in recent years and that beset Uganda during the 1970s.

With his once economically vibrant country in shambles, Marshal Mobutu continues to hold court in his marble palace at Gbadolite, where he is protected by the fiercely loyal Special Presidential Division. The elite troops are drawn largely from Marshal Mobutu's Ngbandi tribe, and they have received training in the past from Israeli advisers.

A diplomat said Marshal Mobutu stays away from Kinshasa "because he's scared." When he wants to negotiate with political mediators or to speak with Western diplomats or journalists, they are flown to Gbadolite.

Marshal Mobutu has managed to retain control of the Zaire Radio and Television Organization, whose building in Kinshasa is ringed with loyal troops and tanks. Every evening, television broadcasts images of Marshal Mobutu, decked out in a leopard-skin hat as he receives visitors, issues decrees and acts out what most observers regard as a fictional presidency.

"He is ignored by the people, but if you watch TV you would think he is as powerful as before," said the Reverend Godé Iwele, a politically active Catholic priest. "He tries to create a fictitious world."

Marshal Mobutu has said he has no plans to give up power anytime soon. "If my people need me," the 62-year-old dictator said in an interview with Time magazine, "I can certainly remain in power for another 5, 10, or even 20 years."

"If ever I leave power," he said, "it will only be in conditions of beauty, never under pressure."

Officially, there is a government in Kinshasa, headed by Mr. Tshisekedi and chosen by a national conference that was convened in 1991 to weigh constitutional revisions. But with Mar-

shal Mobutu controlling key segments of the military, Mr. Tshisekedi's government, while wrapping itself in the mantle of legitimacy, has since December been widely considered every bit as fictitious as Marshal Mobutu's fantasy regime.

Mr. Tshisekedi's government has never had any funds to operate, since Marshal Mobutu's troops prevented the newly named central bank governor from entering the premises. In fact, none of the ministers has been able to go to office, and all of the ministries are surrounded by Marshal Mobutu's soldiers. Mr. Tshisekedi works from his home.

"The government would have been able to function if Mobutu did not ask the soldiers to surround the offices of the ministers," Mr. Tshisekedi said. "But it is still the legal government."

The United States, Belgium and France — Zaire's chief backers in recent years — are preparing to intensify a yearlong campaign to persuade Marshal Mobutu to step down to clear the way for a democratic government, according to administration sources in Washington. Among measures under consideration are seizing Marshal Mobutu's personal assets abroad, such as his airplanes, yacht, houses and bank accounts.

Western diplomats here say they have virtually exhausted the measures they are prepared to take in dealing with Marshal Mobutu, short of direct military action. "I don't know if we'll ever issue another statement to Mobutu," said an exasperated Western diplomat. "Why waste your breath? He doesn't listen."

Amid the stalemate, analysts say, some Zairians may consider abandoning their peaceful struggle for democracy and launching a guerrilla war to oust Marshal Mobutu. "There's a current of thought out there that the only solution to the problem of Mobutu and his army is to arm and fight," said a Western diplomat. "It's not the answer — that would lead to civil war. But what's the alternative?"

صكرا من الامل











OPINION

A Serious United Nations Means Serious Members

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—One day when the United Nations was young, a British delegate delivered a warning: This place is going to choke to death with new members.

nations, famine and massacre — and has. The plain truth, never said out loud at the United Nations, is that countries have been admitted that cannot or will not take on the minimum responsibilities that they owe to the international community and to their own people.

the first day they depend on other nations to rescue them. Bosnia. Other Bosnians are in the making. In what was once the Soviet Union, countries are entering nationhood in a state of civil or border war — headed for the UN agenda.

carved out to suit Western colonialism. European administrators drew frontiers that thousands of miles away fragmented people of the same language, clan, economy and history.

their creation they have been ruled by tyrannies. The tyrants rule by fiat and terror and their membership makes cynical hypocrisy of the goal stated in the UN Charter they signed:

America Should Lead in Recasting the UN Role

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration needs to formulate a new strategy for the U.S. role in international security. The end of the Cold War has created a power vacuum filled by territorial disputes, civil wars, ethnic conflicts and tribal struggles.

Council and was not present to cast the veto. When Belgium decided to withdraw its colonial government in Congo in 1960, the Security Council authorized a peacekeeping force to maintain order during the transition. Again, this was approved because the Soviet representative had walked out of the operation, under UN command, lasted almost four years and involved 93,000 soldiers from 34 nations.

tion it opposes. Even without the veto, no nation is obligated to use its earmarked forces if it opposes a particular operation. In an effort to strengthen the UN security capability, the Pentagon should assign top personnel to the planning and management of the U.S. military role at the level of the Joint Chiefs.

One day the United Nations will have to change its charter and set up trusteeships for nations bankrupt politically or economically. That will take years, maybe decades, to work out. Meanwhile the United Nations could save the world a great deal of grief if it used its rights of accreditation to create a flexible waiting period between application for membership and acceptance.

For the Security Council to have the power essential to enforce its decisions, there must be an earmarked military force. This will require a commitment for a significant contribution of forces from the United States, the most powerful member. Action authorized by the Security Council should become an important part of the fabric of U.S. security.

Most have made important contributions to maintenance of peace. But they have always had a perilous fragility, because the United Nations is not adequately staffed to manage them, has insufficient financial support and has no authority for enforcement.

The writer, a former diplomat and CIA official, is author of "Prospects of Peacekeeping," a book about the UN security role. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

The UN Charter provided for creation of an enforcement mechanism to carry out collective measures approved by the Security Council. But the Cold War blocked it because the Soviet Union always opposed such actions. In the United Nations' 47-year history, only three enforcement operations were conducted under the Security Council's authority.

Washington should lead in persuading other major powers to earmark forces for this UN service. American critics claim that the United States should not commit such forces because that would risk involvement in fighting that Washington might oppose. But that will never occur because the United States could veto any UN operation it opposes.

There is no threat to justify those costs. There may be future Desert Storms — when the United States commands and provides most of the troops — but for the most part it is likely that Washington will want to support collective measures through the United Nations.

In the 1950-52 Korean War, the United Nations provided a thin cover of multilateralism for U.S. military action. That was possible because the Soviet representative had walked out of the Security

UN budget assessments are calculated on each nation's share of the world's gross product. The U.S. share is 25 percent. If the United States earmarked a force valued at \$25 billion a year and the other major military powers contributed their share, the Security Council would have a standby military establishment worth \$100 billion.

Washington should lead in persuading other major powers to earmark forces for this UN service. American critics claim that the United States should not commit such forces because that would risk involvement in fighting that Washington might oppose. But that will never occur because the United States could veto any UN operation it opposes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Nuclear Mideast

Shai Feldman, in "Remove and Store the Warheads, and Do It Now" (Opinion, Jan. 23-24), rightly calls attention to the danger posed by the nuclear missiles and warheads that remain scattered around the former Soviet republics. But he is wrong when he says, "None of the nuclear powers currently has any serious enemies." Israel, of course, is a nuclear power that does have serious enemies.

Dacyczyn. But the solution she proposes offers only a superficial remedy, one ultimately more damaging than helpful, as long as she fails to confront the issue of sexism. Her program, as illustrated by her lifestyle, essentially reinforces the dogma that the man should work outside the home and the woman sacrifice her career to stay home, keep house and raise children.

The NFL is not interested in developing the future leaders of a nation; it is only intent on creating a pool of robots for its gladiatorial sport. I played American football as a "60-minute man" when there was no substitution. Today I have no time for a 60-minute game that takes three hours to complete.

Keep It Personal

Regarding "Saddam Is Thus Punished" (Editorial, Jan. 15): The editorial says that "America's dispute with Baghdad is not personal." Why dispute ourselves? Isn't this just what Saddam wants people to believe?

Boo to U.S. Football I read with dismay that the National Football League will conduct football clinics at several locations in Europe ("NFL Will Hold 16 Clinics For Players in Europe," Sports, Jan. 15). I hope Europeans will recognize this game for what it really is: commercial entertainment. This is not something to introduce to the youth of any country.

The Software Race After struggling to translate the files of my ancient Apple IIc computer for transfer to my new high-tech Apple IIvi, I read "Thoreau's New Book" (Pascard, Feb. 17). The manuscript and a wooden pencil have been known but they have lain dormant for more than a half-century," the article reports, before B. P. Dean put it all together and edited "Faith in a Seed."

Stranded? Hardly

Regarding "Serbia Is a Nation in Dangerous Hands" (Opinion, Feb. 9) by Blaine Harden: To write that Romanians are "stranded" in Moldova, implying that they are a minority there, belies the fact that ethnic Romanians form the majority of Moldova's population.

The Debate Goes On Regarding "Looking at Germany: An Ongoing Debate" (Letters, Jan. 29): After attacking the entire German nation because he was caught, as was his son, in rather minor violations, Michael Peterson now responds to numerous letters from around the world criticizing his absurd claims by calling these a personal attack, after he began by attacking the nation as a whole based solely upon his unwillingness to accept responsibility for his behavior.

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Sexist Tightwad

Regarding "Tips for All Those Whiners From a Complex Tightwad" (Meanwhile, Feb. 18): I deplore today's materialism every bit as much as the writer, Amy

My Apple IIc has six year's work on it, but translating that work to the new model is a challenge even for the experts. What will happen to the work of the Thoreaus of today when editors are trying to decipher their '90s software 30 years from now?

Media Litigation Is a Scourge

By Carole Gorney

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania — Litigation blackmail is being committed in the United States every day, aided and abetted by journalists, lawyers and public-relations consultants.

dead woman's room. The suit was settled out of court. A Florida widower, claiming that his wife died from a brain tumor caused by her cellular telephone, argued his case on CNN's "Larry King Live."

MEANWHILE consultants to schedule talk-show appearances and newspaper interviews for their clients in an obvious attempt to generate public sympathy and apply pressure on the defendants.

Never mind that cellular phone company stock dropped the next day and that the industry's reputation and solvency might have been damaged. Never mind that a layman was afforded credibility on an issue on which he was unqualified. Never mind that the public may have been needlessly alarmed.

While NBC's video of a staged crash of a GM truck would seem to be an outrageous example of litigation journalism, the episode was in many ways atypical. The drama may have been doctored by tiny rockets attached to the truck, but at least the video did not appear before the trial began and it is difficult to assess what impact it may have had on the jury decision.

What we should mind is that litigation journalism is seriously undermining the integrity of the U.S. legal process. First, the role of the courts is being pre-empted and their procedures undermined as more cases are tried in the public arena before official hearings take place. The arguments are mostly one-sided, devoid of cross-examination, evidence or witnesses.

But more valid examples of litigation journalism are numerous. In Freehold, New Jersey, in 1988, parents sued a hospital for negligence, claiming their child suffered brain damage during surgery. Shortly after the suit was filed, a photo of the child undergoing therapy appeared on the front page of the regional newspaper along with details of the suit. The story was picked up by a New York City TV station, whose coverage included interviews with the parents.

Second, while in the court of law a defendant can claim protection under the Fifth Amendment or decline to testify without prejudicing the case, in the court of the mass media, the defendant is expected to respond to questions and allegations. Failure to respond — resorting to "no comment" — is viewed as an admission of guilt.

Defendants in civil litigation are at a disadvantage when making pretrial comments to the press. Anything they say can and will be used against them. Those who use the First Amendment to defend litigation journalism should remember the

ethical requirements of fairness, balance and responsible reporting. Calling defendants for a statement is not enough to ensure fairness, nor is that a relevant point. Legal arguments are intended to be made before impartial judges and juries. It is not the function of the press, or of those who disseminate news and information on the fringes of journalism — like talk shows — to allow the merits of cases to be argued or promoted outside due process. More often than not, the plaintiff's basic motive for using the mass media is not to ensure justice or aid public understanding but to secure financial reward.

Parents of a murdered student sued her university in 1988 and went on national talk shows to claim negligence. Several newspapers covered the story, even publishing photographs of the

But this is quite different from letting plaintiffs have unchallenged air time and newspaper space to personalize their cases. Bar associations should require members to follow the rules of evidence set by law, not the press. Public-relations consultants should be held accountable by their professional associations for participating in litigation journalism. The practice counters the associations' codes of ethical standards requiring consultants to avoid corrupting the channels of communication and processes of government.

The media should review their ethical guidelines and consider whether short-term pocketbook interests are worth the long-term consequences to society. The writer, professor of journalism and director of public-relations curriculum at Lehigh University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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# NYSE

## Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
12.00	11.00	IBM	1.50	4.5	15	120.00	118.00	119.00	+1.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100.00	95.00	98.00	+3.00
50.00	45.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	50.00	45.00	48.00	+3.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	20.00	18.00	19.00	+1.00
15.00	14.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
10.00	9.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
8.00	7.50	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	8.00	7.50	7.80	+0.30
6.00	5.50	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	6.00	5.50	5.80	+0.30
4.00	3.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	4.00	3.50	3.80	+0.30
3.00	2.50	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15	3.00	2.50	2.80	+0.30
2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	2.00	1.50	1.80	+0.30
1.50	1.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15	1.50	1.00	1.30	+0.30
1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	1.00	0.50	0.80	+0.30
0.50	0.20	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	0.50	0.20	0.40	+0.30

# AIRBUS: Washington Says What It Wants

(Continued from page 1)

term government loans or softer repayment terms, the United States would promptly object.

"Governments are in a different relationship with aircraft financing than we are here," the U.S. trade official said. "We want to establish more transparency in their methods of financing and engage in their consultation."

Mr. Clinton told aerospace workers and Silicon Valley technicians during a swing through the West Coast that the Airbus consortium of manufacturers in France, Germany, Spain and Britain had benefited from \$26 billion in government subsidies. Broadly speaking, the government arrived at this figure by taking \$13 billion in European grants and loans and doubling it to account for financing subsidies.

What now angers Airbus's principal competitors, Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas Corp., are the cheap financing and buyback deals offered by Airbus to cash-strapped airlines as incentives to buy the European airplane. Industry officials would not say whether they sought specific action by Mr. Kantor to block such practices, but officials in Washington seemed to think a firm stand against subsidies might help keep them under control.

Moreover, officials acknowledged that they had a new source of retaliatory leverage that was unavailable to their free-market predecessors in previous negotiations — subsidies to

support U.S. high-technology research, which Mr. Clinton also promised Monday.

Robert Hornsby, vice president of Goldman Sachs International and a former U.S. trade negotiator, said it would "strengthen our position because the others will know that we can do these things, too."

"That will lead to a more level negotiating table," he said.

After addressing Boeing workers Monday, the president met with leaders of the aerospace and airline companies who had been invited to Boeing headquarters near Seattle. They set up a 15-member government-industry committee to develop ideas for helping the two depressed industries within 90 days.

Explaining his view of the Airbus accord, Mr. Clinton said the United States "got a commitment out of Europe to dramatically reduce the subsidies to Airbus" and he now wanted to review its adequacy and its enforcement.

A reporter then asked him if the United States needs a tougher trade policy in general. "No, not necessarily. I think we need a different trade policy," he replied. "We have to be a great trading nation, and we have to help other nations to grow wealthier in order for them to buy more of our products."

"But we no longer have the luxury of being the only country in the world that can ignore certain problems in terms of trade fairness that other countries don't ignore. We have to make sure that we are treated in these market-opening measures with the requisite amount of fairness."

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
12.00	11.00	IBM	1.50	4.5	15	120.00	118.00	119.00	+1.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100.00	95.00	98.00	+3.00
50.00	45.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	50.00	45.00	48.00	+3.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	20.00	18.00	19.00	+1.00
15.00	14.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
10.00	9.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
8.00	7.50	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	8.00	7.50	7.80	+0.30
6.00	5.50	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	6.00	5.50	5.80	+0.30
4.00	3.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	4.00	3.50	3.80	+0.30
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1.50	1.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15	1.50	1.00	1.30	+0.30
1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	1.00	0.50	0.80	+0.30
0.50	0.20	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	0.50	0.20	0.40	+0.30

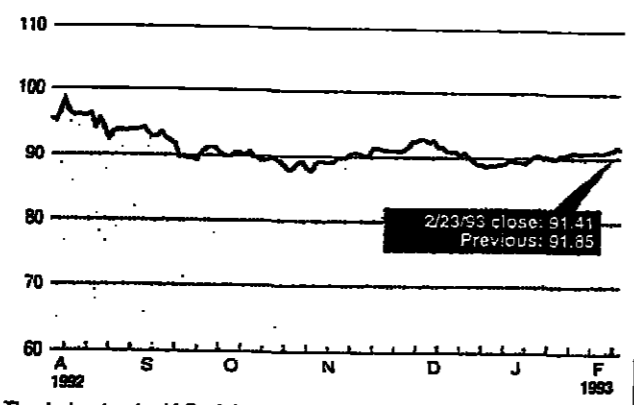
(Continued on page 11)

سكنا من الاجل





THE TRIB INDEX: 91.41



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Asia/Pacific Europe N. America

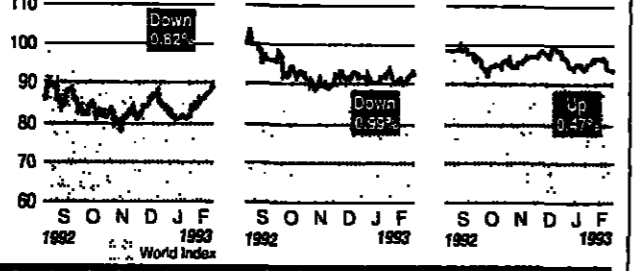


Table with 3 columns: Sector, Price, % change

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

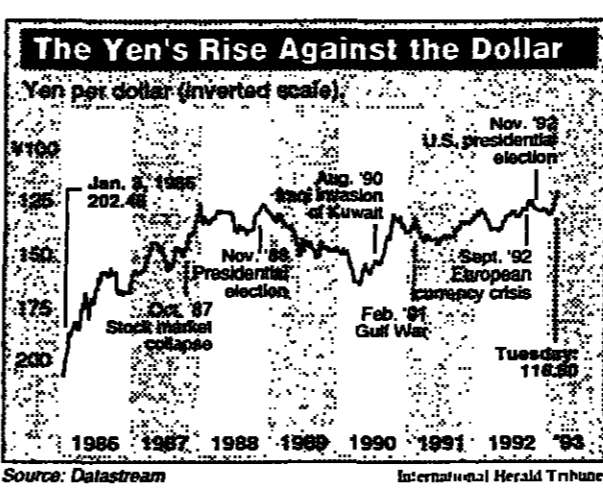
MEDIA MARKETS

Texas Monthly Thrives As Other Regionals Fold

By Sam Howe Verhovek. Austin, Texas — When the state's economy took a dive in the 1980s, Texas Monthly was right there with a helpful feature...

High Yen: Much Pain, Little Gain

By David E. Sanger. TOKYO — The last time cries of endaka! — the yen is surging — reverberated here, Japan's economy was booming...



The Yen's Rise Against the Dollar

knock a few billion dollars off Japan's \$47 billion trade surplus with the United States...

much of a political benefit, and it will cause a lot of pain. Japanese executives said Tuesday, however...

Bad Loans Cost Matsushita Chief His Job

By Andrew Pollack. TOKYO — The president of Japan's largest consumer-electronics company, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., resigned Tuesday...

of the tradition-bound Japanese company, though it is still too early to say whether the purchase will ultimately benefit Matsushita.

er-finance unit, National Leasing Co., loaned \$50 billion yen to an Osaka restaurant owner and stock speculator, Nui Onoue.

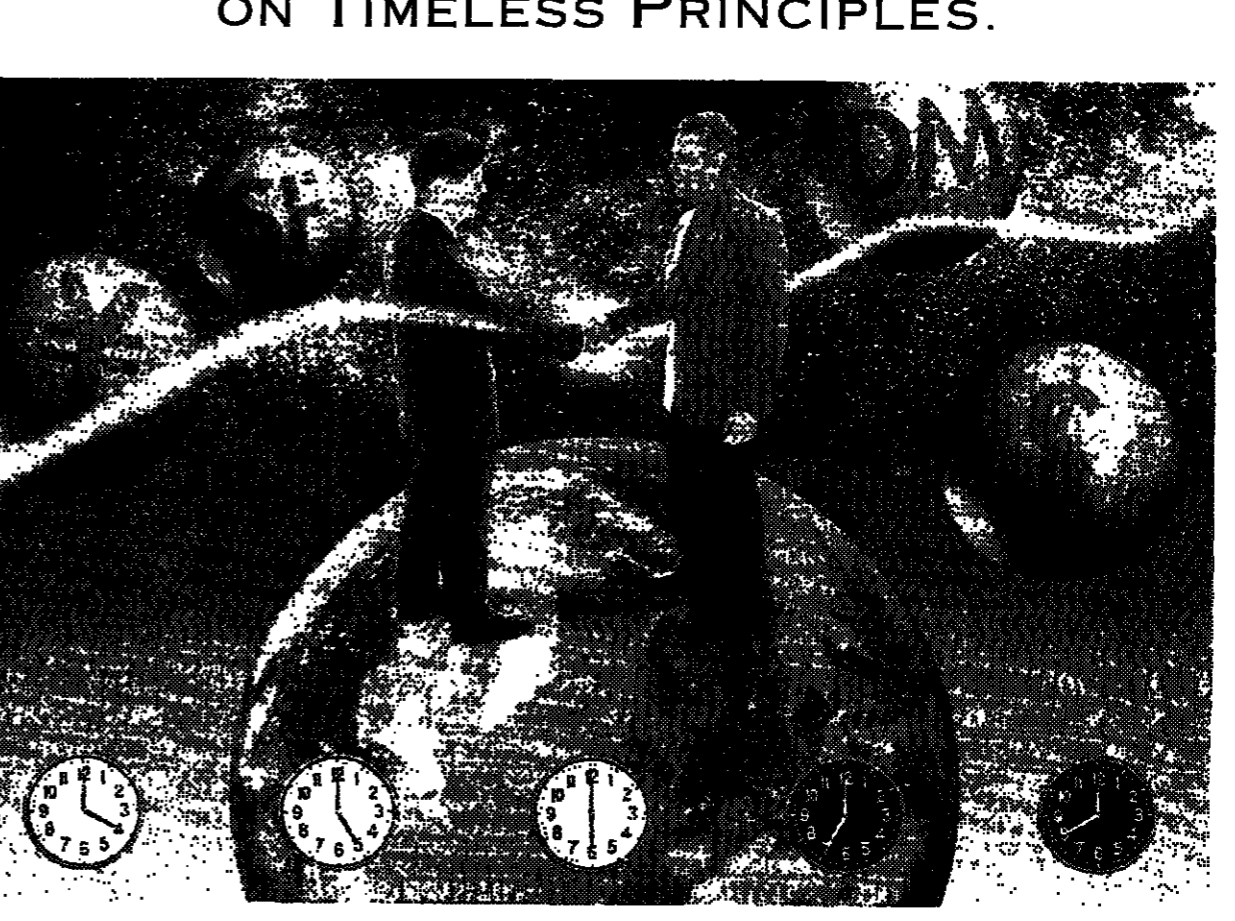
CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates

Paris Says EC Will Set Floor Price for Fish

PARIS — France said on Tuesday the European Community had promised to set minimum prices for some fish after fishermen rampaged through a wholesale food market outside Paris...

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MARKET DIARY

Selling Hits Stocks Despite Bonds' Rise

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Tuesday on concern about an economic report that said consumer confidence was slipping, and on persistent uncertainty about the effect of President Bill Clinton's deficit-cutting plan. But these same kinds of doubts about the economic recovery spurred the bond market into a 6.83 percent rise.

Yen's Surge Sputters Ahead of G-7 Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded from record lows against the yen Tuesday as investors turned skittish about driving the U.S. currency further down ahead of this weekend's Group of Seven meeting, traders said. The dollar strengthened to 117.10 yen from 116.26 yen on Monday and closed at 1.6235 Deutsche marks, little changed from 1.6246 DM.

Oil Briefly Tops \$19 Barrier

LONDON — The world benchmark crude oil traded above \$19 per barrel on Tuesday for the first time since November as OPEC signaled that it was cutting excess supply. A rally gathered momentum to lift April futures for North Sea Brent Blend to an early high at \$19.04 in London. Later profit-taking took the price back to around \$18.85, the U.S. benchmark. West Texas intermediate crude, added 24 cents a barrel to close at \$20.48 for April delivery.

World Stock Markets

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Market, Index, and Change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Stockholm, Toronto, and others.

The Dow table showing Dow Jones Industrial Average, Standard & Poor's 500 Index, and NYSE Index with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Most Actives table listing top trading stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary table showing market activity with columns for Advance/Decline, Unchanged, and New High/Low.

NASDAQ Diary table showing NASDAQ market activity with columns for Advance/Decline, Unchanged, and New High/Low.

European Futures table listing futures contracts for Food, Coffee, Cocoa, and Metals.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing various market indices like Industrials, Financials, and Commodities.

AMEX Stock Index table listing American Market Exchange stock index components.

Market Sales table showing trading volume for various market segments.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing odd-lot trading activity.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing options trading for the S&P 100 index.

Cyanamid to Spin Off Chemicals Unit

Wayne, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — American Cyanamid Co. said Tuesday that it planned to spin off its chemicals unit, a \$1 billion annual business that many investors have considered a drag on profits for years. The company said it would distribute shares in the chemicals unit, Cytec Industries, to shareholders so it can concentrate on the medical and agricultural products businesses.

Rate Gap Benefits Morgan Stanley

New York (Combined Dispatches) — Morgan Stanley Group said Tuesday its fourth-quarter earnings had risen 7.2 percent, to \$141.8 million, with a boost from the steep differential between what it paid to lend and borrow money. "Having the interest rates that favorable is to this quarter what currencies were in the third quarter," said John Keefe, an independent analyst. Morgan profited from the turmoil in the European Monetary System in the third quarter. For all of last year, Morgan said its profit rose 7.5 percent, to \$410.5 million.

Coca-Cola's Bottler Looks Abroad

Atlanta (AP) — Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., the largest bottler of Coca-Cola Co.'s products, said Tuesday it was exploring an overseas expansion. Coca-Cola owns 44 percent of the bottler, and it has stakes in foreign bottlers as well. The two companies said they were holding discussions aimed at establishing overseas operations. They did not say with whom.

High Court Upholds Container Tax

Washington (Bloomberg) — The Supreme Court upheld on Tuesday a state's right to tax leases of cargo containers used to transport goods in international commerce. The court ruled, 8 to 1, that Tennessee's tax on leases of containers within its borders did not violate retroactive taxation from U.S. trading partners or violate international treaties. Other countries, notably Britain, have attacked the Tennessee tax as a violation of agreements that prohibit duties on containers used in international commerce.

Wal-Mart Keeps Expenses in Check

Bentonville, Arkansas (Bloomberg) — Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the largest U.S. retailer, said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter earnings surged 24.4 percent on strong sales and tight expense control. The company was able to keep a rein on expenses in the fourth quarter even though it opened 76 new Wal-Mart stores and 13 Sam's Clubs during that period. For the quarter ended Jan. 31, the company's profit rose to \$749.6 million from \$602.4 million a year earlier. Sales jumped 30 percent, to \$17.1 billion.

Deere & Co. Cuing Profit Sales of Farm Equipment to Dealers

Deere & Co., cuing profit sales of farm equipment to dealers, reported that its loss for the quarter ended Jan. 31 had widened to \$27.6 million, from \$19.9 million a year earlier. MEI Diversified Inc. and its units that operate 1,900 beauty salons in department stores filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. Walt Disney Co. is on track to continue its profit growth this year and may match the 28 percent earnings gain it posted in 1992, its chief financial officer, Richard Nanna, said.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures markets including Grains, Soybeans, Wheat, Corn, and Livestock.

U.S. Bills (100)

Table of U.S. Bills (100) showing various bill types and their values.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Singapore

Tokyo

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025														
1.56	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.08	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.18	2.20	2.22	2.24	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.32	2.34	2.36	2.38	2.40	2.42	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.50

Business has managed to industrialize, modernize, globalize, reorganize and computerize, yet it hasn't realized its potential to win and keep customers.







to make company more responsive to its  
e to attract new ones. 2. To customerize an  
strategy, g., to extend systems capabilities to  
es and or points of customer contact and  
does for growing number of companies and  
worldwide See CUSTOMER SERVICE, COMPETITIVE  
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# Parliament Focuses on Financial Affairs

One of the first priorities for Kuwait's new parliament, elected last October, has been to review the government's foreign investments. Amid intense publicity surrounding the reportedly huge losses incurred by the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO) in Spain, it has now passed a law to ensure more accountability in the country's financial affairs.

Prior to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, widely published estimates valued the state's foreign assets — grouped into the Reserve Fund for

tween \$25 billion and \$35 billion.

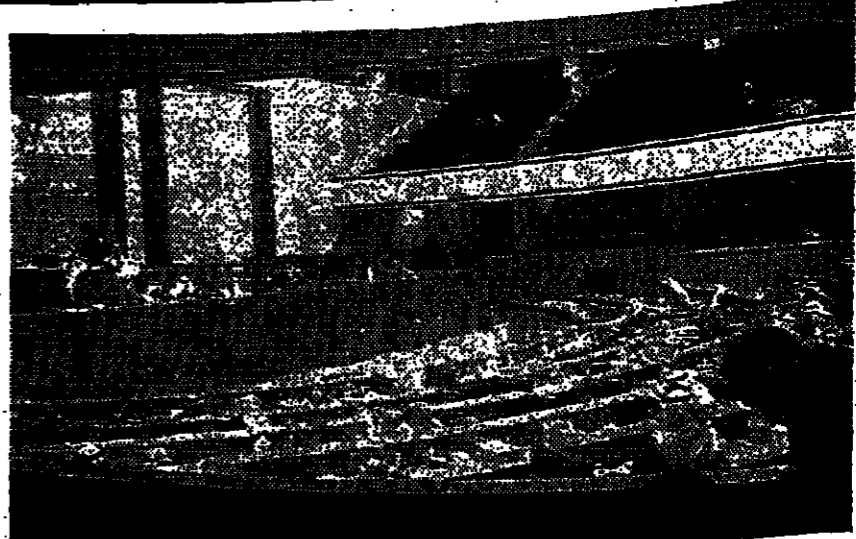
In the past few months, unconfirmed reports have continued to surface that the original valuation was far too high. Moreover, although a large portion of the reduction is attributable to state spending during the occupation and after the Gulf War, the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), the arm of the Ministry of Finance that oversees the government's assets, is also thought to have written off some \$15 billion in non-performing loans to Third World countries.

Some parliamentarians are concerned that if the Spanish example is anything to go by, some of the decline may be attributable to the misuse of funds. This concern lies behind the passage in January of the Public Funds Protection Law providing for greater public scrutiny of transactions carried out by state agencies and for more transparency and accountability. Under its terms, the KIA and its London-based offshoot, the KIO, as well as companies having a 25 percent or more state shareholding, will be required to re-

port any transactions worth more than 100,000 Kuwaiti dinars (\$330,000) to the State Audit Bureau. The bureau in turn is obliged to report to parliament every six months. Those found guilty of misusing public funds could face imprisonment for a period of at least five years, and possibly life imprisonment.

Shortly before the legislation was passed, Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah promised to enforce such scrutiny rigorously. Those found to have engaged in fraud, he was reported as saying, "will pay the price for breaking the law. We support any measures to protect public money, and we will stand against anyone who violates the law."

In the meantime, the parliament has set up a committee to investigate the activities of yet another state body, the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company (KOTC). Some bankers are concerned that the proposed legisla-



A session of the National Assembly: demand for accountability.

tion might create some administrative difficulties and slow down financial business when quick decisions are needed to create market opportunities.

Private-sector businessmen are also worried that the law could discourage foreign investors from setting up joint ventures in the country. Pamela Ann Smith

## New law to watch over state transactions

Future Generations and the State General Reserve — at around \$100 billion. While no official figures have been published since, these are now thought by diplomats and analysts in the capital to have declined to be-

## Road to Recovery

Continued from page 15

owned companies such as the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) and the Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation (KNPC) are seeking to raise some of their financing needs through syndicated con-

ernment postpones work on all but the most important infrastructure projects and social services. Some local companies such as Mohamed Abdulmohsin Karafi, Burhan Kuwaiti Trading and Construction and the Ahmadiah Contracting and Trading Company, however, are picking up important deals for roadbuilding and other public works.

Foreign concerns, such as Bechtel and Foster Wheeler of the United States, British Petroleum (BP), Australia's Noyes Engineering and South Korea's Daehim Engineering Company, have won important awards for work in the oil sector. Others have bid for the project management contract, covering a three-year period, to be awarded shortly by KOC for design and engineering work — tasks allocated to Bechtel after the Gulf War. The Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC) is also going ahead with the construction of a huge ethylene complex, expected to cost up to \$1.3 billion, that will be open to a joint-venture partner.

## Boost for petrochemicals

mercial loans raised abroad. Other funds are being generated through local bond issues.

Domestically, the private sector is still reassessing its activities in view of the sharply reduced population of the country: from an estimated 2.2 million before the Iraqi occupation, it has fallen to about 1.3 million. This has cut heavily into retail demand and led to big declines in the turnover of some of Kuwait's main trading houses, even though offices, shops and warehouses have been repaired and restocked.

Local contractors, too, are suffering from the budget squeeze as the gov-



Life returns to Kuwait's markets.

ture, however, will depend to a large extent on the degree to which the planned consolidation of the banking sector goes ahead and on reforms launched by the parliament aimed at overseeing Kuwait's foreign investment policy. While the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) has recovered well from the invasion and is profitable, the five other

commercial banks and three other leading investment houses, the Kuwait Real Estate Bank and other financial institutions, have suffered losses and may be merged in one form or another. This in turn depends on the government's debt settlement program going ahead, but this is being questioned by the parliament.

Pamela Ann Smith

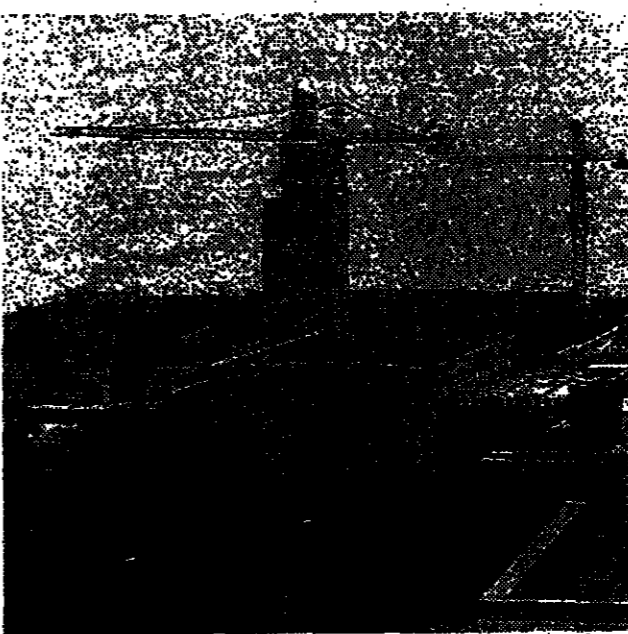
## Building Industry Calls for Better Planning

The pace of construction in Kuwait is beginning to pick up slowly but, apart from the oil and defense sectors, it is limited. Contracts worth more than \$700 million have so far been signed. One of the largest is for the \$266 million Amiri Diwan project on the corniche.

Local contractors like Kharafi want the government to be more open about its economic planning, especially since construction is one of the acknowledged barometers of

## MEW has awarded nine contracts

economy activity. In Kuwait today, it is virtually at a standstill because of lack of decisions about which projects should, or should not, go ahead. "Nothing is very clear at present," comments Nasser Mohamed Kharafi, president of Kharafi, one of Kuwait's largest construction groups. Kharafi would like to get a bigger share of the local market that is currently going mainly to outside contractors. The company has won the \$102 million contract to build a new headquarters for the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Electricity and Water (MPW/MEW), as well as contracts for the Al Qurain housing scheme, a major sewer renovation project and work on the Ahmed Al Jaber air base. Kharafi was awarded about \$120 million



Reconstructing the Amiri Diwan.

worth of remedial and renovation contracts in 1991-92 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Kharafi says that if it had not been for its extensive operations abroad, the company would have had a difficult time. These have included roads, water and sewerage projects in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Botswana and, more recently, Albania. "We don't

have to rely entirely on the business we get in Kuwait," Mr. Kharafi says. The company is beginning to get more work at home, mainly from the MPW/MEW. These projects mostly involve water and sewerage services, the Shuwaikh desalination plant, the first ring-road intersection in the city center and the Sabiya Power Station (work began on it

in 1990 and was halted by the war).

The MEW has awarded nine contracts for projects that are now under way, including work on the Doha East and West power stations. Another 29 projects have been approved but are still in the planning stage. Most of these relate to water and power distribution networks, pumping stations and reservoirs. MPW has implemented more than 30 projects since the liberation. These include new buildings at Kuwait University, the reception hall at the airport, the eastern section of the sixth ring road and a \$100 million project involving closed-circuit television survey and repair of sewage networks.

Other major projects include the restoration of the huge Bayan Palace and its conference facilities, which were burned out by the Iraqis. The combined value of these two contracts is about \$120 million. The work is being done by Pan Arab Consulting Engineers, Sultan Al-Marzouk, Sabah-Abi Hamiah and the Kuwait Engineers Office. M.F.

## AT&T:

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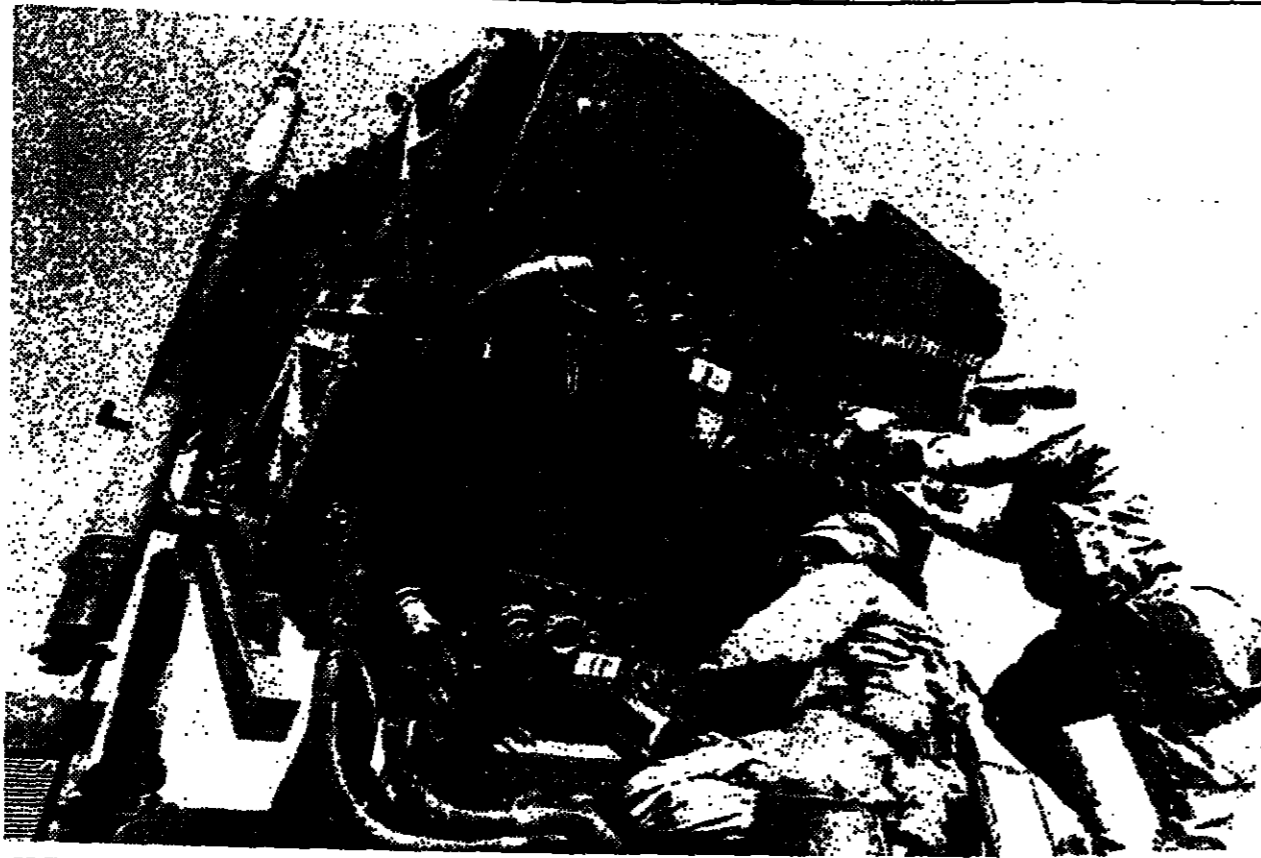
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U.S. army troops set up a Patriot missile launcher in Kuwait (January 1993).

## Rebuilding and Expanding Health System

The oil boom enabled Kuwait to establish a health-care system on the basis of free care for all, but now the fall in oil revenues and the aftermath of the Iraqi invasion are prompting the government to review its health-care system.

Following independence in 1961, Kuwait's government developed initiatives designed to ensure that Kuwait would become a full welfare state in which both citizens and ex-

3,000 doctors, this meant there was only one doctor for about every 650 people, while the average for the developed world was one for every 380 people.

siderable criticism of the provision of existing services, but it was accompanied by discussion of alternatives.

There were proposals that received broad support for what amounts to a national insurance scheme, with a specific levy on wages and salaries, covering employees in both the public and private sector, which would then be dedicated to health-care provision for both citizens and expatriates.

The assembly's initiative was followed up by Public Health Minister Abdel Wahab Suleiman Al-Fawzan, who said a new health insurance scheme was being considered. It now appears that Kuwait will seek to secure an expansion of its health services in the 1990s through increased taxation, although, as in Britain, the deductions will likely be termed insurance. The service will remain free in the sense that there will be no significant specific charges.

In the meantime, the government is refurbishing the hospitals in the wake of the Iraqi invasion and trying to rebuild Kuwait's own medical industries. Last year, India's Paam Pharmaceuticals was negotiating a 150 million Kuwaiti dinar (\$500 million) contract to rehabilitate local pharmaceutical production facilities. John Roberts

### 'Assessment and review' of health system in progress

patriates could enjoy completely free health care.

In the oil boom era from 1975 to 1985, usually referred to by Kuwaiti officials as "the period of fast expansion," there were plenty of funds for new hospitals, equipment and staff. If citizens required health care not available in the emirate, the Ministry of Health would arrange for treatment abroad, with the state paying all the costs.

By the time of the Iraqi invasion and occupation, the system was already under strain. Its citizens had a life expectancy of 74, one of the longest in the world, but the oil price collapse of 1985-86 was taking its toll on the budget, and spending on health was down to \$850 million. This amounted to 6.75 percent of overall government spending — but only 2.5 percent of GNP, whereas the average for the world's developed countries at that time was 4.7 percent. And while Kuwait had almost

The sheer extent of the country's medical services — Kuwait was one of only 24 countries in the world providing public health care to more than 90 percent of its inhabitants, and almost all the others were in Europe or North America — meant simply that services were being stretched. The health service, officials noted, came out of the growth era and required "a stage of assessment and review."

Then came the invasion. Hospitals were vandalized and equipment ripped out, although the worst horror stories about incubators being seized while they were still being used by premature babies now appear to have been untrue. The buildings themselves, however, were less badly damaged than other government facilities. By the end of 1991, some 90 percent of all hospitals, clinics and health centers had been reopened.

It was against this background of needing to re-equip hospitals and to improve the quality of medical services that the newly elected National Assembly came to consider health issues late last year. There was con-

## Positive Signs After the Storm

Continued from page 15

frontation element has been reduced because much more is agreed in cabinet before going to the assembly. There is a strong and positive reaction to problems, and the role of the assembly is very promising. The indirect effect on the government is also very strong indeed, and the Al-Sabahs have agreed to some senior government changes since the elections.

Dinar Y. Alghanim, a leading businessman, agrees about the new role of parliament: "The assembly has given confidence to the nation both locally and internationally. There is now a 'joining of hands' between the government and the assembly to try to make things work for the future. We have to face the realities of life here, where we are living under considerable, and sometimes terrible, pressure from outside."

The specter of Saddam Hussein still hangs over Kuwait, sapping local investment confidence in spite of the strong defense alliance that Kuwait will enjoy for the next 10 years with the United States.

"You have to remember that Saddam is only 20 minutes' drive up the road from us," says another businessman. "We still cannot understand why he was allowed to survive." The flash-fire attacks in January, he says, were a

message to Hussein that "we can still reach you wherever you are."

Kuwait is already spending some \$14 billion on armaments but still looks to the United States and other Western countries for assistance should it be needed. It has what the minister of information describes as a "flexible arrangement" for security with the United States and other allies. He says that the United States has already done more than had been expected in the last few months as far as the protection of Kuwait's borders are concerned.

"There is no doubt that Kuwait can defend the integrity of its borders," adds the minister. But he regards the whole security issue as "an international responsibility."

Another important international issue is the return of the POWs and missing persons held in Iraqi prisons and detention centers. This is an emotional and disturbing issue for Kuwait. The government has mounted a massive international campaign to draw the world's attention to the plight of the more than 600 missing people.

The minister of information feels that the United Nations has not put enough weight behind the cease-fire agreement under which Iraq should have returned all prisoners. "We think there has been too much concentration on other matters with Iraq,

like destroying weapons of mass destruction, and the humanitarian issues have been passed over."

It is the economic situation, however, that dominates much of the parliamentary activity. Kuwait's investments through the Fund for Future Generations (10 percent of all oil revenues were automatically placed in the fund) have been dramatically reduced, from at least \$120 billion before the war to between \$25 billion and \$35 billion.

The publicity over the operations of the Kuwait Investment Office has not helped Kuwait's image. The National Assembly is still fighting over exactly how the banks should collect the bad debts from the Souk Al Manakh crash 10 years ago plus a new round of debts resulting from claims and losses following the invasion.

Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz Al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank, hopes matters will be finally settled within the next two months. "What do we do with the debtors, how do we reschedule their obligations?" he asks. He threatened to resign earlier this year unless a decision was made.

Sheikh Salem is also putting pressure on some of the banks to manage their operations more efficiently so as to reduce the cost to the government that bailed them out. He advocates more mergers to

strengthen the commercial banking system, and the possibility of allowing in foreign banks is under review. "This would be a good thing," he says.

He is also firmly behind the privatization policy (telecommunications will be the first major company to be publicly floated next year), which is expected to be a catalyst for more local investment activity.

Such matters are discussed at a weekly meeting between the government and representatives of the National Assembly. An official of the Kuwait Investment Authority, which is divesting itself of local investments as part of the privatization policy, says the KIA has already sold off 7 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$23 million) in 13 companies since last June.

There is no doubt that Kuwait is determined to get back on track as an oil producer and in the longer term as one of the economic powers among the Gulf states.

"I think by the summer many of our economic problems will have been worked out. We have to learn how to manage our deficit, which is about \$5 billion," says the economist Mr. Al-Sadoun, who is confident that the National Assembly will ensure that the government keeps its eye on the ball.

Michael Frenchman

## Science and Education: Focus on People

Kuwait's progress in education was summed up graphically a few weeks after its seizure and occupation by Iraq. "Kuwait is not oil; Kuwait is people; civilized, urbane, sophisticated and with a long relationship with the West," said Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem, a former minister of education.

"Our investment in human resources in the area of education, health and welfare is without rival. Our schools, universities and research institutions are exemplars to the rest of the region," added Dr. Al-Ebraheem.

The emphasis on education, which regularly received about 13 percent to 14 percent of government budget

buildings of almost everything they contained — lights, electric switches and even door handles.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was asked to refurbish 154 of the 300 schools that the Ministry of Education determined would be necessary to meet the needs of the country's shrunken population following its liberation. One early response to this demographic change was a declaration that no new public schools would be built. On August 26, 1991, the public school system resumed full activity. There were some changes to the curriculum: pupils were given instruction in how to recognize different types of bombs so they would stay away from them.

Kuwait University faced particular problems. Not only were its buildings damaged by the Iraqis, but its library was looted, prompting the government to order some 700,000 volumes to replace its lost books. When the invasion came, the university was embarking on a vast rebuilding and expansion project.

Despite a general slowdown in spending, the government decided in 1991 to go ahead with the project, which, including post-war reconstruction work, was budgeted at

around \$450-\$500 million. U.S. consultants Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, together with the local Project Management & Control, were awarded an \$11 million contract last year to resume supervision of the scheme, which is currently scheduled for completion by early 1996. The project includes construction of an enlarged campus at Shuwaikh. The Kuwait Engineers Office, which is currently working on revised plans for the campus, has overall responsibility for project master planning and also for infrastructure, building work and electro-mechanical works.

Over the years, the country's scientific centers have won a high reputation for their ability to research complex problems in the region. Now they are applying their expertise to their own country. The Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research is now carrying out a study for the Ministry of Electricity and Water on the best ways of tackling the rising water table in Kuwait City. The institute's work includes a study of the reasons for the rise and a possible solution, including the eventual implementation of a pilot project to see whether the solution works. J.R.

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# Bringing the Prisoners Back Home

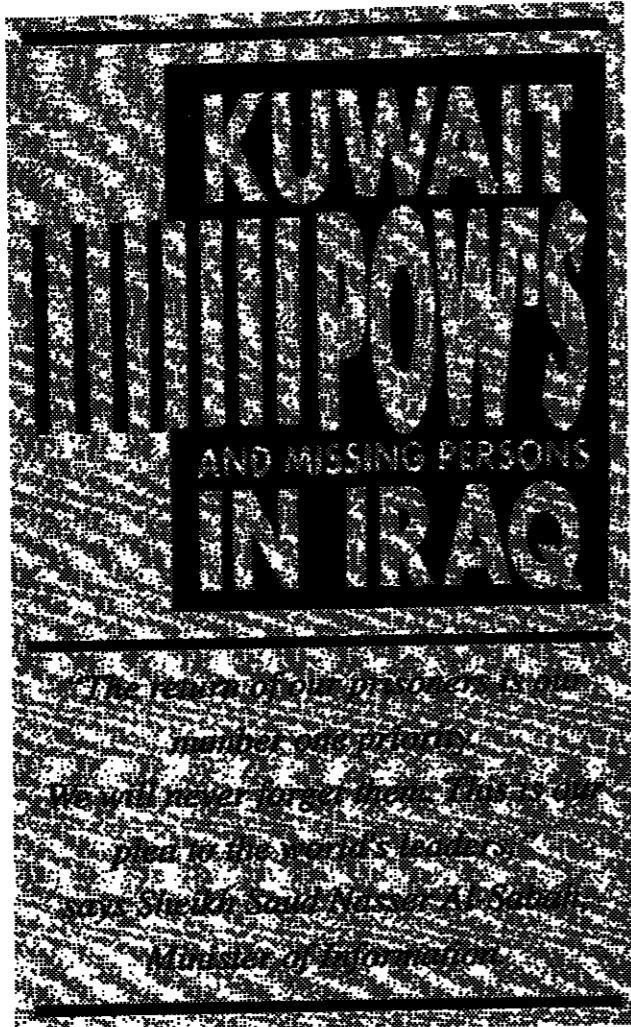
During the past six weeks, Kuwait has been conducting a worldwide diplomatic campaign to bring pressure to bear on Iraq to release more than 600 missing persons and prisoners of war still held in Iraqi prisons and detention centers. Iraq has continually denied that it is holding any POWs.

"The return of the prisoners is now number one on our list of priorities and the main political issue in

*"Those people are part of us"*

Kuwait today is to get our people back," declares Minister of Information Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has personally led missions to 13 Muslim countries during recent weeks. Other ministers have been going to both Europe and the Americas. They have been urging as many countries as possible to seek the assistance of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in getting prisoners released. "One of the conditions of the UN cease-fire resolution was the release of all detainees, including nationals from other countries. Since then, we have tried every avenue to gain access to the POWs and the detainees, although I would prefer to call them hostages," says Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah.

"A large percentage of them were civilians who were taken as hostages by the Iraqis during the occupation rather than military people," the minister of information points out. "We have been urging many countries, the Red Cross and many other international bodies as well as the United Nations to exert as much pressure as possible on Iraq to release these people — so far we have not been successful. Iraq has refused to give the Red Cross access to the prisons so as to identify the Ku-



waiti detainees. We know they have been mixed with other prisoners to confuse us, and the Red Cross is frustrated at their meetings with the Iraqi authorities. The Iraqis have always denied that they are holding any detainees, yet they are refusing the Red Cross access to the prisons."

release of the Kuwaitis and other detainees, which we feel is the major issue. We have brought up this question with every international organization, with every head of state, to force Iraq to let us see these prisoners, but Iraq constantly denies that it is holding anyone. So what can we do?"

Files on all missing persons have now been completed and have been presented to the ICRC in the first phase of a campaign for the release of all detainees. This involved putting together reports on more than 600 missing persons. The second phase

is the compilation of detailed dossiers on more than 6,000 POWs who have been released by the Iraqis since the liberation two years ago. The purpose is to obtain as much information as possible about prisons and detention centers in Iraq, and about the whereabouts of any possible missing Kuwaitis and nationals from other countries taken by Iraq. The United States is sending special debriefing experts to talk to the released POWs.

Duajj Al-Anzi, general manager of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs, says the IRC gave assistance and special training to the committee's volunteers, who helped to compile the first 600 files on the missing persons. The committee was formed in May 1991 (it was reformed a year later), and work on compiling the first batch of files started in August last year. "Our purpose is to try to prove that these people are missing, that they do exist and that they must be released," says Mr. Al-Anzi.

Another phase of the campaign to find out what really happened to persons who disappeared during the occupation is a satellite search of the approximately 20 mass graves in the country. About 900 bodies have already been found, of which only 300 have been identified. It is thought that there are more mass graves that have not been found. Mr. Al-Anzi says that U.S. satellite scanning technology will be used to pinpoint the graves. Then DNA analysis techniques similar to those used to identify victims in the Vietnam war will be employed to try to identify the remains. He would like to see a permanent team of inspectors set up under the auspices of the United Nations to learn from Kuwait's experiences. They could carry out similar investigations should such events occur again in another part of the world.

But the priority at present is to identify Kuwait's own missing people and to bring about the return of its POWs. "Until that happens, no Kuwaiti will feel the war is over. Those people are part of us, and they must be returned," says Mr. Al-Anzi.



## Three Missing Sons: A Mother's Story

"Day and night are the same for me — I just live in hope. I don't care what happens, but for God's sake give back my children!" says Mrs. Badria, who watched three of her children, all in their 20s, being dragged from her house by Iraqi soldiers in January 1991. They were bundled into one of the family cars and taken off to detention centers in Kuwait City.

Apart from a brief glimpse of the eldest son, Mohamed, at a police station a week later, nothing definite has been heard about them. All Mrs. Badria knows is that they are

where we were all asleep. We were terrified. My husband is a sick man with a bad heart.

"Three of my boys were in their beds — Abdullah, aged 21; Nouri, aged 27; and Mohamed, aged 29. They grabbed them in their sleeping clothes and dragged them downstairs and outside the house. Then they bundled them all together with nine young boys and men from neighboring houses in one of our cars. They took them to a police station, where they were all separated and sent off to different detention centers. "A week later we heard from an acquaintance that Nouri was at one of the police stations. I went along and managed to see

him for a moment. He was still in his night clothes, filthy, dirty and afraid.

"We could not talk, and I was forced to leave him. Nouri is an engineer and Mohamed a computer engineer. Abdullah, the youngest, was just completing his first year at the university. They were such good boys, but I still have another two children, a boy aged 12 and a girl who is 14.

someone and you lose them, or your children are sick. This is how you feel; you cannot exist; everything is dark. My husband is suffering too and his health is worsening. When he goes to the hospital he has nightmares and dreams. He sees his three sons standing by his bedside. They tell him not to worry. They will be home soon.

"We have to have hope; we have to believe that something will be done," she continues. "We cannot believe that the world will stand by and see this go on and on — and on."

About 500 families have reported their sons and daughters missing. Eighty of them have lost two or more children. Through the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs, the families support each other in their grief. And, most important, they exchange information gleaned from a variety of sources about their missing children and relatives. According to the committee, 50 percent of the missing persons are women and only 18 percent of the total are Kuwaiti military personnel. Very few are under the age of 15 years, and very few older than 60 years. (The names in this article have been changed to protect the family and the missing prisoners.)

M.L.F.

### Only 18% are military personnel

among more than 600 missing persons and prisoners of war still held in Iraqi jails. This is her story: "It was about 5:00 A.M. on January 25, 1991. More than 50 Iraqi officers and soldiers surrounded our house. Some of them beat down the front door and, armed with automatic weapons, ran throughout the house.

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Cleanup in action: 749 of Kuwait's 1,080 oil wells were set ablaze during the Gulf War. About 11 million barrels of oil poured into the sea, creating the biggest oil spill in history.

### Coping With the World's Largest Oil Spill

Cleaning up and restoring the marine environment in the Gulf following the greatest oil spill in history during the Gulf War will cost at least \$1.1 billion. In comparison, the Exxon Valdez oil leak was equivalent to about 2.5 percent of the 1991 Gulf disaster, according to the United Nations Environment Program.

Kuwait is now appealing to the international community to help finance the cleanup operation and remove the after-effects of this man-made disaster.

"The Iraq-Kuwait armed conflict represented a direct, unprecedented assault on the environment and natural resources of the area... The largest oil spill in history, the ignition and damaging of nearly 800 Kuwaiti oil wells, and military activities in a fragile arid environment all had a massive and potentially devastating effect on the

#### Long-term effects are being monitored

environment. The crisis provided the first major test of a new sense of global responsibility to the world's environment," according to a UNEP report published December 24, 1991.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi, executive secretary of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in Kuwait (ROPME) told scientists meeting in Kuwait in January that the same international effort that liberated Kuwait from the Iraqis was needed to "liberate the environment from permanent damage." He told the scientists, who had gathered to hear the preliminary results of a 100-day environmental survey of the Gulf by the U.S. research vessel Mount Mitchell last year, that immediate action was needed to restore the marine environment.

"The sea is vital to the people and life of the region and will remain long after oil resources are gone. Restoring the environment is an enormous task that ROPME and its member states cannot shoulder alone. So, every step must be taken at local, regional and international levels to safeguard the marine environment from permanent ecological damage and destruction," says Dr. Al-Awadi, who was in charge of the emergency anti-pollution committee. Of the 10 to 11 million barrels of oil spilled into the sea, he says, 1.5 million barrels were recovered, between 4 and 5 million landed on the coast and approxi-

mately 4.5 million barrels evaporated into the atmosphere.

"One of the real problems is the effect on the intertidal zone, where there is a continuous source of pollution from oil leaking from the sand, which has become a kind of asphalt mat. Our major concern is that the marine food cycle might be affected — the so-called 'nursery areas' where plankton and algae grow. We just don't know how the pollution will affect what is one of the primary sources in the food chain. However, we have noticed some changes in plankton, and fish may be affected to some degree," he explains, adding that in spite of these findings, he does not think the situation has reached crisis point yet.

Dr. Al-Awadi believes it would cost about \$700 million to clean up the shore line where the main pollution occurred. This might take another two to three years to complete. The question now is which method to choose — using chemicals to break up the oil mass or trying to scrape it up by mechanical means? "We are looking into this right now, but the main question is one of finance. Where are we going to get the money from?" asks Dr. Al-Awadi.

The long-term effects of the pollution on Kuwaiti citizens is also being monitored. Two thousand Kuwaitis from 400 families are being regularly examined to see if they have suffered any harm from atmospheric pollution. Dr. Al-Awadi comments, "I am glad to say that up to now the effects do not seem to have been as bad as expected — but don't ask me about what the position will be tomorrow. We still have to wait and see."

The Mount Mitchell cruise between February and June last year was a cooperative venture involving the ROPME, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and 15 regional Middle East governments. There were more than 140 scientists from 15 different countries on board the vessel.

### Recovering a Nation's Cultural Heritage

Thousands of looted items are still missing from Kuwait's National Museum, most of which was destroyed by Iraqi troops. It was Saddam Hussein's attempt at "ethnic cleansing" — to wipe out Kuwait's heritage and national identity.

Restoring the museum complex, which included a planetarium, is expected to cost around \$20 million. Although it has been more than two years since Iraqi soldiers stripped and burned the museum and

#### 30% of collection is still missing

planetarium, leaving a blackened shell behind, the smell of burning lingers on so strongly that it might have taken place yesterday. The only identifiable objects in two of the main exhibition galleries are parts of air-conditioning equipment lying on a carpet of broken glass and metal frames that is more than a foot deep in places.

Inside the planetarium are lighting and display control computers and the main Zeiss "space master" projector twisted by the heat — the remains of an earthbound version of star wars. A splendid large brass astrolabe set on a concrete base remains intact in a downstairs display room. "They took out every one of the 100 bolted-down chairs in the auditorium but left behind the costly technical equipment before they set fire to the place. We will never understand the minds of those lunatics," says Mohamed B. Al-Qatami, director of the planetarium, adding: "They could have taken the projector and other equipment for spares as they have exactly the same kind of planetarium in Baghdad."

Mr. Al-Qatami believes it will cost \$5 million to restore and re-equip the planetarium, which will be the first part of the National Museum complex to be rebuilt. About four companies from the United States, Germany and Japan are expected to tender for the supply of technical items.

Outside the planetarium is another stark reminder of the museum's unwelcome visitors: a large anchor and hundreds of rusting nails lie in a fenced-off area — all that remains of the magnificent "Al-Muhallab" sailing dhow that was set ablaze. Built more than half a century ago, it was once one of the fastest trading ships in the Gulf.

Tucked away in a small two-story building are thousands of items returned from Iraq under the auspices of the United Nations following the 1991 ceasefire agreement. There are shelves stuffed with valuable objects, packing cases and trunks, along with more containers with small items in plastic envelopes, all identified, catalogued and awaiting the day when they will go on display again.

"We think at least 30 percent of the total collection is missing, possibly destroyed," says Bazza M. Al-Dawoud, assistant director. After the cease-fire an international team of experts searched Baghdad for Kuwait's treasures, all of which had to be identified. A UN C-160 transport plane made 13 flights to Kuwait to bring back the bulk of the nation's heritage, which also included part of the private Islamic treasures collected and loaned to the museum for display by Sheikh Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and his wife, Sheikha Hussah Al-Sabah. This was one of the finest collections of its kind in the world. Luckily many of the more valuable items were on a traveling exhibition in Europe at the time of the invasion.

The Iraqis also took Kuwaiti ethnic treasures from other exhibitions at the Kuwait airport and the museum on Failaka Island. Weapons, mainly old

rifles, were taken from a museum at Jahra close to the Iraqi border, but these were found in an Iraqi tank soon after the liberation. "Now we are finishing compiling lists of the remaining missing objects from all over Kuwait, which we are giving to the United Nations so that the UN can try to force Iraq to give us back all our treasures," says Miss Al-Dawoud.

A report has also gone

to be the first to be opened. "The problem is we don't really know when. We are getting a lot of help from countries like Denmark, France and the United States, but it's a question of money and priorities," explains Miss Al-Dawoud. At the moment, it appears that no definite action will be taken for some time.

In the meantime, the museum authorities are going to concentrate on traveling exhibitions



A National Museum staff member with items returned from Iraq.

to UNESCO detailing the current position and seeking advice and help with restoring the National Museum to its former glory. Two of the main exhibition halls were only slightly damaged and will

abroad (there was a big display at Spain's Expo last year) to show that Kuwait's heritage and culture are still very much alive in spite of having been ravaged by Iraq.

M.L.F.

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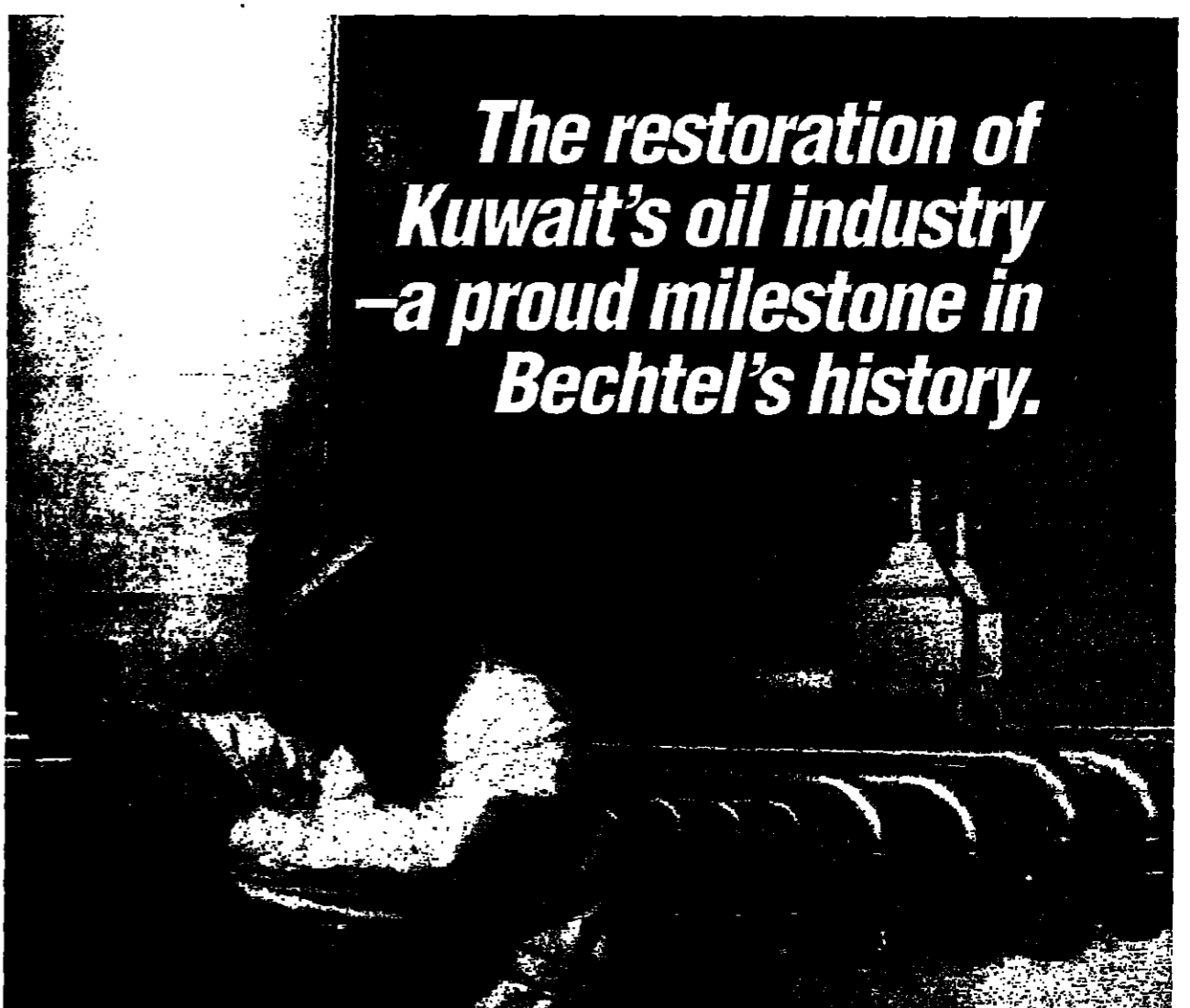
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# Oil Production: Two Million Barrels

There has been a significant recovery in Kuwait's oil sector. In two years, oil production has gone from almost nil to 2 million barrels a day this month. By the beginning of next year at the latest, production capacity should reach more than 2.5 million barrels a day — 1 million more than the prewar level.

The Al-Tameer (reconstruction) program to bring about a complete recovery in oil production in the shortest possible time after the liberation two years ago has been the undeniable success of Kuwait's overall economic recovery. Before the war, oil accounted for 45 percent of GDP and 90 percent of export revenues. Proven oil reserves are estimated at more than 94 billion barrels. This total is exceeded only by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

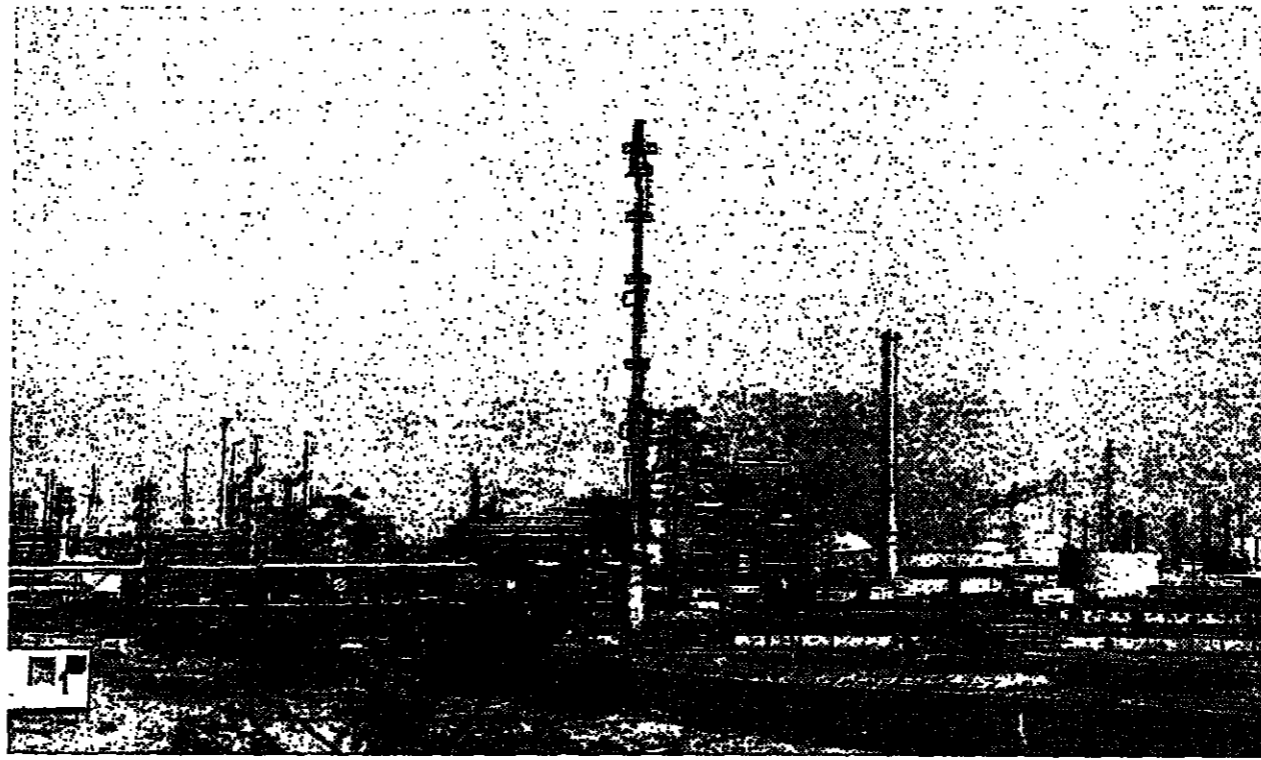
### Storage capacity is expanded

much less than anticipated, on restoring the oil sector to its present production levels. According to local industry sources, another \$8 billion to \$9 billion expenditure will be needed to complete the program, including the cost of new gathering stations and flow lines and the restoration of Kuwait's three main refineries and of the export terminals, including Sea Island, which was almost completely destroyed. Exactly two years ago, 749 of Kuwait's 1,080 oil wells were ablaze or had been sabotaged by the retreating Iraqi forces, who had already begun a planned "scorched earth" policy in September 1990. Only about 100 wells in the whole country were left completely intact. Major damage was also inflicted on gathering centers, flow lines, tank farms

and refineries. Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) headquarters at Al Ahmadi Town were also burned to the ground but, fortunately, the archives containing valuable data on the oil fields were saved.

Bechtel has been masterminding the Al-Tameer program. Sixteen of the original 26 gathering stations were restored to operation on target by last October. Another two are due to be completed this month, and a third, in the Burgan area, by next month. This will provide an overall capacity of 2.7 million barrels a day. Oil is pumped from the wells through a series of pipes, of which more than 2,500 kilometers (1,552 miles) have been repaired or renewed, to the gathering stations. These are collecting and preliminary processing points where gas, oil and water are separated and any impurities removed before the oil is pumped to the tank farms.

About half of Kuwait's total storage capacity was damaged. But when repairs are completed and some tanks are added, capacity will be expanded to 18 million barrels by the end of the second quarter this year. By last month, around 315 wells had been "worked-over" or re-drilled, and between 80 and 100 new wells had been drilled under an extensive new drilling program being carried out by Santa Fe International, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. Seventeen drilling rigs are now in use, and others are expected to be brought into use shortly.



The Al-Ahmadi refinery is now back in operation. At present, it has a capacity of 185,000 barrels a day.

A significant amount of Kuwait's oil comes from the divided area known as the Neutral Zone, located on the southern border, whose mineral rights and production are shared with Saudi Arabia on a 50-50 basis. The Arabian Oil Company (AOC), a joint venture between Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Japan, produces up to 450,000 barrels a day offshore, with production only marginally affected by the war. Onshore exploration and exploitation are carried out by Getty Oil, recently renamed Saudi-Texaco, and the Kuwait Oil Company on a 50-50 basis. Almost all the 300 onshore wells, as well as Getty Oil's 60,000 barrel a day refinery at Mina Al Zour, were damaged or destroyed.

The zone's 95 wells are now producing around 90,000 barrels per day, of which half goes to Kuwait. A major new drilling program is in hand — the first in 25 years — to evaluate deep oil-bearing structures in the zone. BP (British Petroleum) Exploration was awarded a three-and-a-half-year contract last July to provide technical support for KOC. The main purpose is to carry

out damage assessment of the oil and gas reservoirs and to institute systems technology and management programs. At peak times, Bechtel was employing about 16,000 workers on the recovery program. This has now fallen to some 12,000, including about 7,000 manual workers. An important part of the continuing cleanup program is the collection and processing of the oil spill lakes. Total oil spill has turned out to be much less than anticipated — between 25 and 35 million barrels, of which up to 45 percent has been recovered as "weathered crude." One major shipment has already been made. Bechtel hopes to recover about 17 million barrels.

The exporting terminals and the single point mooring system were also damaged in the conflict. In addition to the destruction of the offshore Sea Island terminal, the south pier at Mina Shuaiba was badly damaged. The South Pier is now fully operational as is the North Pier, which was hardly affected by the war. Repairs are being made to part of Sea Island, and new linkup lines to carry oil from the shore are

being laid to the old SPM, which should be working by the summer. Two additional SPMs may be installed later this year.

The day after liberation, Foster-Wheeler experts moved into the Holiday Inn to begin damage assessment in conjunction with Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC) on Kuwait's three refineries. Two of them, Mina Al Ahmadi and Mina Al Abdullah, are now operational. By the end of last year, Mina Al Abdullah's refining capacity was 220,000 barrels a day and Mina Al Ahmadi's 185,000 barrels a day. Their combined capacity represents about 53 percent of the total prewar level.

Phase 11 of the recovery program aims to raise production levels to a combined total of 600,000 barrels per day. It will be some time before maximum capacity is reached as discussions are still taking place on what to do about the badly damaged third refinery at Shuaiba. Part of the plant may be recommissioned later this year and will provide an additional 130,000 barrels per day of refining capacity. The rest of the plant may be abandoned in favor of a completely new high-grade refinery. Kuwait has also been

carrying out a modest oil and gas exploration and exploitation program overseas through the Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Co. (KUFPEC). According to its chairman and managing director, Faisal J. Al-Kazmawi, its various overseas operations, stretching from Australia to Tunisia and Yemen, presently produce more than 40,000 barrels per day. It has made a major gas discovery in Pakistan and is drilling a third well in a promising offshore area of Vietnam. Other operations in Southeast Asia and the Far East are being carried out in Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua-New Guinea. The company is also involved in a major production platform and pipeline project to take gas through a 500-mile undersea pipeline from the South China offshore gas field near Hainan Island to Hong Kong.

KUFPEC is one of the three partners in the operating company carrying out the \$2 billion project. The pipeline, which will carry 200 million cubic feet (5.6 million cubic feet) of gas a day, will be one of the longest underwater pipelines in the world. A second pipeline, 100 miles long, will take gas to the mainland for domestic use. M.F.

# KPC and KPI Aim At Europe and Asia

The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) and its London-based subsidiary, Kuwait Petroleum International (KPI), having weathered the Iraqi occupation and the Gulf War, are now focusing their attention on their marketing and distribution activities in Europe and the Far East.

Other KPC subsidiaries are also looking ahead in an effort to increase Kuwait's earnings from its overseas assets. KPC will develop its EC network and continue to expand its operations in Asia. KPC managing director for marketing, Sheikh Ali Jaber Al-Ali Al-Sabah, said earlier this year. As a result of a major acquisitions drive in the 1980s, KPC owns three refineries in Europe — in Denmark, Holland and Italy — and more than 6,500 service stations in the European Community, Scandinavia and Hungary.

### Overseas sales are increasing

Most of the company's EC stations (in Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Denmark and Italy), now carry KPC's "Q8" logo. Current plans call for expanding brand recognition, with particular emphasis on the company's concern to promote "clean" energy, company officials in London report. KPC has also set up its International Diesel Service (IDS), a fully automated credit-card system for road haulers. The service has outlets in France, Germany and Spain as well as elsewhere in Europe, and its success has helped to boost the corporation's share in European gasoline retail markets.

Prior to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in August 1990, these shares ranged from a high of 24 percent in Denmark to 11 percent in Italy and Sweden, 5 percent in the Benelux countries and 3 percent in the United Kingdom. Thanks to the managerial and financial skills of KPC and KPI, the

Kuwait presence in most of these countries has been maintained at prewar levels despite the need to completely rearrange supply networks for crude oil and petroleum products during the seven-month occupation.

KPC has also been successful in negotiating new marketing outlets in Asia in the past year. In July, it finalized contracts with Asian producers for the sale of 1.2 million metric tons of naphtha a year. Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan agreed to take 150,000 metric tons, while nine other Japanese firms — including Itochu Corp., Sumitomo and Mitsui — signed up for 100,000 metric tons a year. Marubeni Corporation, also of Japan, will take 50,000 metric tons. Two South Korean concerns — Samsun and Hyundai — have each reached agreement with KPC on the supply of 100,000 metric tons a year. All the contracts cover a three-year period to the end of August 1995.

Other sales, covering diesel and fuel oil products, have also been made in Pakistan under a three-year agreement reached earlier this year for deliveries of 3 million metric tons annually. Additional outlets in Asia include a small network of service stations in Thailand.

Santa Fe International, based in the United States, has helped to restore Kuwait's own oil production since the war. Its operations in the country have included drilling new wells and repairing others. KOTC has been active in purchasing new vessels, while KPC's aviation arm provides refueling facilities at international airports in the Far East. P.A.S.

## New Policies and New Technologies

• Kuwait's commercial banks are to introduce a common switching system in August 1993. Called K-Net, it will link together about 150 automatic teller machines. During the next three years, a total of 1,500 ATMs will be brought on line through K-Net. Point-of-sales machines may be installed in some shops and supermarkets by the end of the year.

• Two new gantry cranes, two old ones and another two mobile cranes are now operating at Shuwaikh Port. More than 2,400 vessels have called at Shuwaikh and Shuaiba ports, which are operated by the Public Ports Authority (PPA), in the past two years. More than 4.5 million metric tons of general cargo and 127,000 containers have been handled by the PPA, which has just officially moved into its new administrative headquarters. The PPA is considering plans to dredge a new deepwater approach channel to Shuwaikh and is examining the possibility of developing a small free zone along the lines of Dubai's Jebel Ali, says Captain Abdul Rahman Al-Nibari, PPA's director general.

• Gulf Bank says it will consider merging with a strong bank if an approach is made. "We will not turn it down; we will discuss it," says Ali M. Al-Hilal Al-Mutairi, Gulf Bank's chairman.

• Asea Brown Boveri Electrical Co. signed contracts for \$90 million in 1992 to build two new electricity substations and to provide power transmission systems for some existing stations in Kuwait.

• The Public Institution for Social Security (PISS) has increased its investment funds from 1 billion Kuwaiti dinars (\$3.1 billion) in 1987 to 2 billion Kuwaiti dinars last year. PISS receives monthly contributions totaling 46 million Kuwaiti dinars,

and pays out approximately 22 million Kuwaiti dinars a month. Average monthly pensions amount to about 686 Kuwaiti dinars. At present, there are 26,550 pensioners, 34,360 widows and orphans, and 117,680 insured persons registered with PISS.

• The Kuwait Industrial Refinery Maintenance and Engineering Co., which was established 20 years ago, has been getting new remedial and maintenance business. The company has always played a key role in the refining and power-generation sectors.

• The Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) has been awarded a \$1 million contract for research in how to establish a communications company, in preparation for the privatization of Kuwait's telecommunications sector.

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# Expansion Will Aid Financial Sector's Recovery

This year, Burgan Bank has beaten the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) by a short head to file its accounts first with the Central Bank. Ahmed A.A. Al-Sabah, Burgan Bank's chairman and managing director, aims to achieve the same level of net profit this year as he did in 1992.

"This will be a challenge in itself," Mr. Al-Sabah says, revealing that preliminary figures suggest a net profit of 7.5 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$24.8 million) for the year ending Dec. 31. Until the Central Bank has approved the accounts, Mr. Al-Sabah is reluctant to reveal the bank's overall position: "Suffice it to say that I think we are now the number two bank."

## Mergers of major institutions in progress

NBK, which continues to maintain the premier position among Kuwaiti commercial banks, is the only

wholly owned subsidiary, renamed the National Bank of Kuwait International Plc. (NBKI), with capitalization of \$250 million.

"NBKI will help us to spearhead our European thrust into new markets, particularly France. We will follow our traditional trade and investment flows, which will take us to Germany and other countries in the next few years," says the Kuwait-based NBK executive. Because of the very limited retail banking activity in Kuwait itself, Burgan Bank, which also moved fast after the invasion to open a branch in London, has concentrated on oil financing, partly to benefit Kuwait's own oil-recovery program and partly to benefit third

Real Estate Bank and the Industrial Bank of Kuwait are engaged in official merger discussions. The banking sector is still wracked by the debt settlement program even though the government has exchanged \$20 billion worth of bad debts for 20-year bonds. The bailout has come untraced because the National Assembly and the government cannot agree on how the bad debts should be collected.

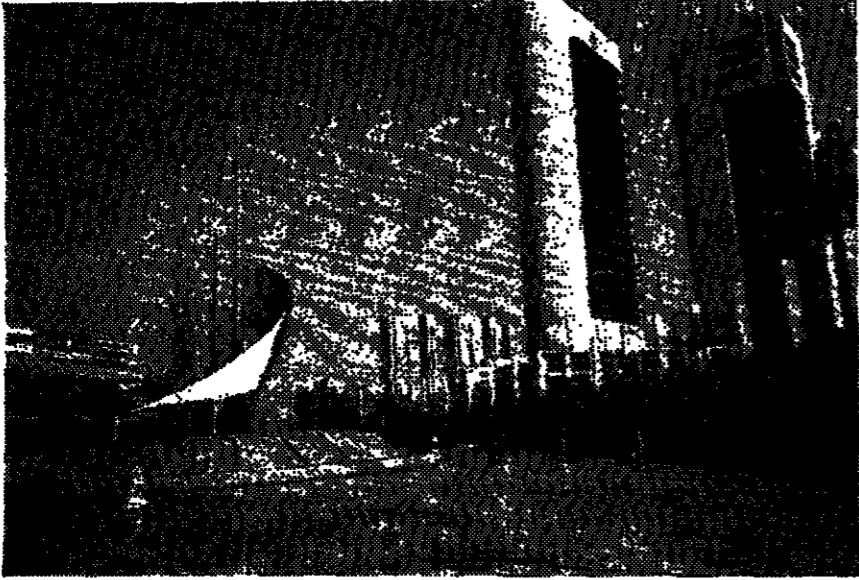
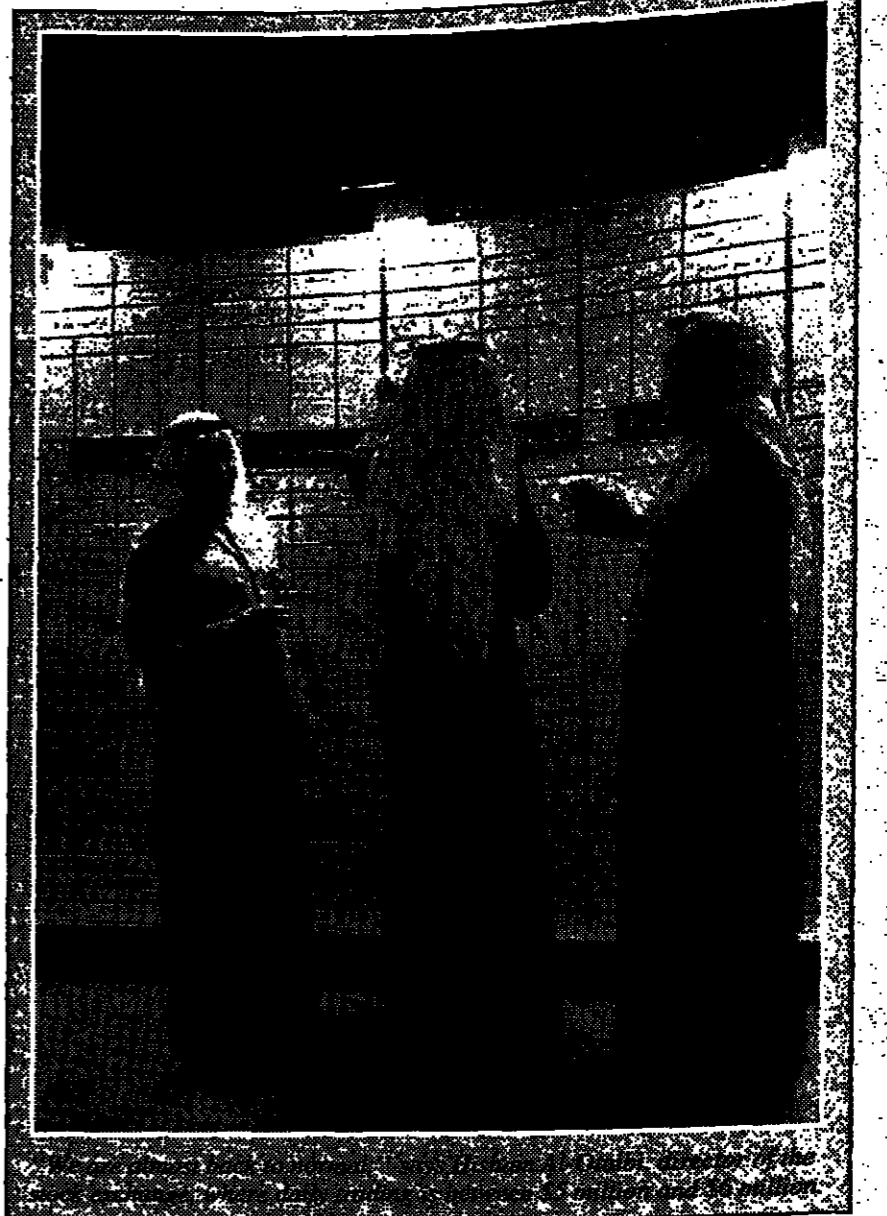
The banks are also suffering from a further batch of debts as a result of losses and claims resulting from the Iraqi invasion. The banks are receiving only 5 percent from the debt bonds but are paying depositors considerably more on their accounts, sometimes up to 9 percent, which is exacerbating their position. Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz S. Al-Sabah, the governor of the Central Bank, who threatened to resign over the debt issue, says some banks must learn to manage their operations correctly: "We have to reduce the financial cost to the government. Our main objective has been to protect the rights of depositors and not to allow banks to make a profit out of the situation."

The government's strategy is to encourage mergers among the weaker banks and financial institutions. "We are having continuous discussions about merger proposals. We also have the question of foreign banking operations in Kuwait under constant study. I think that would be a good thing, but we must first put our own banking houses in order and prepare the groundwork to prevent

unfair competition," Central Bank Governor Al-Sabah says. He adds that he would support foreign joint-venture banks and that there had already been a request to change banking and investment legislation to permit such operations. He confirms that no official approaches have been made to the bank about other mergers.

There is open discussion, however, about a merger between Burgan and the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East (BKME). Gulf Bank is also sometimes linked with Burgan. Other merger talk involves the "Ks" — the various investment institutions that are owned by or have majority government shareholdings. These include Kuwait Foreign Trade and Contracting Co. (KFTIC) and Kuwait Investment Co. (KIC).

One leading Kuwaiti banker believes that mergers will not solve the problems facing the financial sector. "I think we are going to have a very tough time ahead for the next three to five years unless something really drastic is done. We have to finalize these debt problems. They have to be taken off the banks' books; they have to be written off once and for all so that we can make a clean start again." Unless action is taken, he says, the assembly and government could argue for years about what should be done. "Unless something is done, there will be no confidence and no real economic activity." His was a view shared by many, including the governor of the Central Bank. M.F.



Safat Square, part of the banking center. Several mergers are on the horizon.

one that is "genuinely profitable," according to a recent study by Middle East Economic Survey. "Our results will be better than in 1991," comments an executive of the bank. NBK, the only Kuwaiti bank that continued full operations through its London branch during the occupation, was in January granted a full license by the Bank of England to change its London branch into a parties — Brazil, the Philippines and

India. "This year we shall try to concentrate on more sophisticated activities and develop our merchant banking side. We are already talking to Kuwait Oil Company, the Ministry of Power and Water and other agencies with proposed big capital projects," Mr. Al-Sabah says.

Three of Kuwait's six other commercial banks are expected to be in the red for 1992, and there is much talk of mergers. Already Kuwait

# Privatization of Telecom System Now in Progress

The most talked-about financial issue in Kuwait these days, apart from the debt settlement program, is "privatization."

The government has agreed to divest itself of almost all its majority and other shareholdings in various utility companies, service organizations and some investment and banking institutions. It is also opening the door for direct foreign investment.

A decree was issued in July 1992 giving the go-ahead for the privatization of Kuwait's telecommunications system. A new publicly quoted company will be launched, probably about the middle of next year. The government will still retain 49 percent of the shareholding, but 25 percent will be offered to a foreign company that will provide the management and expertise for the

new company. This new company will have an initial capital of 155 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$515 million).

"Telecommunications is a very specialized, fluid and dynamic field that needs fast decision-making and continuous upgrading of services and systems," comments Abdul Aziz A. Al-Ayoub, undersecretary at the Ministry of Communications.

He believes the prospects for making it a profitable venture for the investor are very positive: "With more added-value services you can make a lot of money." Kuwait's telephone lines are heavily subsidized, and local calls are free. Private rental is \$100 a year, and the commercial rate is \$233.

Coopers-Lybrand has been studying the telecommunications market for the ministry and has suggested introducing gradual incremental charges and metering in the future to enable the new company to operate on a commercial basis. "It is very important that we make the most of this venture and succeed, otherwise we may end up like one of the Socialist-run companies," comments Mr. Al-Ayoub. The main problem facing the impending privatization of the telecommunications sector is substantially reducing the ministry's labor force, which now totals 5,400.

Telecommunications is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Kuwait. But with a much-reduced population, the network is being reexam-

ined. According to Mr. Al-Ayoub, there are now 600,000 lines in place, "but we only really need about 350,000." A major upgrading program is being carried out, however, and Kuwait will have 100 percent digitization by 1995. Ericsson has already won a contract to provide 100,000 digital lines and switching.

One of the biggest growth areas since liberation has been the installa-

## Reduction in workers is a difficult necessity

tion of mobile telephones. "This has been a real success story," says an AT&T executive in Kuwait, where more than 35,000 mobile phones have been installed, together with more than 70,000 radio pagers. Kuwait Mobile Telephone Systems hopes to have 250,000 customers within the next three years. MTE has ordered 50,000 mobile sets from Ericsson Radio Systems, and the last 20,000 are being installed along with a switching system for the service. Demand currently outstrips supply. The government has allowed other equipment manufacturers to provide terminal units, greatly increasing competition in the private sector.

Bids for four earth stations at the Umm Al-Aish complex are also being evaluated in a move to replace and augment those damaged and destroyed by the invasion. Contracts are said to be worth around \$40 million, but the Ministry of Communications will ask companies to re-submit tenders because they are "over-engineered" and too costly.

Other activity includes completing cable and fiber-optic networks started before the war. Taking all this into account, the privatization of the telecommunications sector should attract growing international interest.

Privatization of other areas — health care, transport and electricity — is also being considered. Privatization has the full blessing of Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz Al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank. At a seminar on privatization in December 1992, he said that privatization was a positive encouragement for economic activity in Kuwait but would involve some difficult decisions over the reduction of manpower. "Kuwait needs to learn both from the successes and failures of other countries and accept that although the transition from government-owned enterprises to privatization will be challenging and rewarding, it will, of necessity, involve some painful decisions."

These would also include some of the special advantages and subsidies given to employees and customers of some of these organizations. Sheikh Salem said that the Central Bank and the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), which is selling off some \$30 billion of its local investments, would develop a unified strategy for privatization with the newly formed Kuwait Privatization Consortium. This includes the U.K.-based Adam Smith Institute and the Strategic Investment Forum, which is collaborating with Credit Suisse First Boston, KPMG Peat Marwick and a number of local investment bodies. M.F.



Stare at the dot for 20 seconds.

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**ERICSSON**

# Insurance Sector Looks at New Coverage

Kuwait's insurance sector has been gaining ground lately, partially as an unfortunate consequence of the country's high rate of road traffic accidents. Kuwait Insurance Company (KIC), for example, paid out motor accident claims amounting to 2.1 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$7.1 million) for 1990-1991.

KIC's total gross premium income for all forms of underwriting amounted to more than \$60 million in 1990-1991, and Ali Hamad Al-Bahar, KIC's deputy general manager, expects a similar figure for 1992. Net profit for 1990-1991 was \$35 million, of

which a mandatory 10 percent must be paid to the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science.

KIC, established in 1960, is the oldest insurance company in the Gulf and also the largest in Kuwait in terms of total as-

sets, which amounted to \$297.5 million in 1990-91. The company is almost 100 percent privately owned, with the Kuwait Investment Authority having a very minor shareholding. Its core business has been general accident, which includes marine and

oil. Life insurance was introduced only three years ago and has been rapidly building up to become the second-largest source of premium income (\$14.8 million in 1990-91) after general accident (\$26.8 million).

KIC's clients include the main oil and petroleum companies in Kuwait. Mr. Al-Bahar believes that oil-sector underwriting will play an even more important role during the next three or four years. Since the liberation, KIC has been the leading insurer for the reconstruction and rehabilitation work through underwriting contracts. It also underwrites major defense contracts for the government.

With a much-reduced population and slow business activity, the overall premium income has been much lower than prior to the invasion. This has meant a major reduction in staff to 160 and branch offices to 10. Of the approximately 80 percent of the overall market held by local insurance companies, KIC accounts for 30 percent. KIC also has a 10 percent holding in the Kuwait Reinsurance Co., which is owned by banks and insurance companies. M.F.

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# SPORTS SOCCER

## In India, Red Faces For England

Captain Graham Gooch and other members of England's cricket team sat dejectedly at the prize ceremony Tuesday in Bombay after India had won the third and final Test by a resounding innings and 15 runs for its first sweep of a series against the country that had taught India the game in the last century. Followed one-sided victories by eight wickets in the first Test and by an innings and 22 runs in the second test, the tabloid newspapers in London had already called out the bad news headlines: "Captain Calamity," screamed the Daily Mail, while the Daily Express blared, "Simply the worst."



## André Is Bigger Than Life, Even in Death

By Chris Dufresne

LOS ANGELES — In the modern fable, the giant is felled not by a slingshot or a squadron of fighter planes, but by his heart. Imagine that, a muscle taking André Roussimoff down.

He was André The Giant in life and thereafter, a wonder of the world and sometimes an imposition on the rest of us down below. When he laid his head down for the last time Jan. 27 in Paris, 12 days after he buried his father, André might have thought his burden over.

No more stooping through doorways, no more slack-jawed gapes at the sight of his huge head and hands, no more children running in fear.

No more business trips to undersized Japan, of all places, to pick up his oversized tailor-made clothes.

No more shoes, size 26.

Yet, André would pose problems even in death. When they finally busted down his hotel door in Paris to discover André dead, at age 46, of an apparent heart attack, the next thought was what to do with him.

The Giant instructed in his will that his body be cremated within 48 hours, the ashes to be sprinkled over his 200-acre (80-hectare) ranch in Ellerbe, North Carolina.

André was born in Grenoble, France, spoke fluent French, wolfed down seven-course gourmet meals like appetizers, washed it all down with vats of expensive Burgundy but, in the end, his own country could not accommodate him.

The phone call, from France, rang at the Ellerbe ranch. The voice insisted there was not a crematorium large enough to handle The Giant, who probably weighed 530 pounds (240 kilograms) at time of death.

Could someone please come get The Giant?

Jackie Bernard, a longtime friend who lived at the ranch with her husband, Frenchy, flew overseas to arrange transport of André's body back home to North Carolina.

There were no complications at the airport, although there was a time when even the planes were afraid of André. Frank Valois, André's caretaker during The Giant's barnstorming days in the 1970s as the world's most famous professional wrestler,

remembers that chartered flights were often grounded when André stepped on the tarmac.

"Most of the time they didn't even want to take him," Valois recalls.

The plane took André this time. The last time.

André the Giant was cremated in North Carolina on Feb. 11, more than two weeks after he had requested.

Lucky for us, André was always a patient man.

"It's a good thing he didn't have a temper," Valois says, "or there would have been a lot of accidents."

In the final months, The Giant moved with great difficulty, having buckled under his own weight. He suffered from acromega-

lism, explained The Giant's unfathomable ability to consume alcohol. His fate sealed, it was speculated, André drank to numb the reality. Except that when André stepped to the bar, reality never stood a chance.

Once, in the 1970s, Funk pulled up a bar stool next to The Giant.

"I swear he drank 100 beers one night in Amarillo, Texas," Funk said.

Frenchy Bernard, André's closest friend at the time of his death, testifies he saw The Giant drink 72 double shots of vodka at one sitting.

Then, he stood up.

"And walked straighter than hell," Bernard said.

Another time, André did not get up. It has been told that he passed out in a hotel lobby

television," André once told a writer. "I understand why they do this but it is a sad feeling for me, even so."

During his heyday in the 1970s, when he was the most famous wrestler in the world, a label he would later surrender only to Hulk Hogan, André was earning an estimated \$400,000 per year. He was an international celebrity.

He was a good enough athlete to have received a tryout offer from the Washington Redskins. André declined, apparently unwilling to take a pay cut. Although he never lifted weights, his strength was awesome.

"I would say he was the strongest man in the world," Valois said. "You won't believe this, but one time a guy had a flat tire and André just lifted the car up while he changed the wheel. It wasn't a big car, but still, it was a car."

André transcended the sometimes strange world of pro wrestling into the mainstream. He appeared on "The Tonight Show," "The Six Million Dollar Man," and other shows.

André most cherished his performance as "Fezzik," the kindly giant in Rob Reiner's 1987 film "The Princess Bride."

André carried a videotape of the movie when he traveled.

On his November trip to Japan, a country in which he was worshiped, the Giant screened several showings of "The Princess Bride."

"He loved that movie," Funk said. "We'd watch it every third day. And everyone watched the movie. You didn't say no."

André was an anomaly in professional wrestling in that most of the incredible stories about him were true.

Yes, he really could pass a silver dollar through his ring.

While other wrestlers changed their names and concocted outlandish personal histories to hone their images, it was enough for André to walk into a ring in his bikini wrestling briefs.

Friends of André are planning a memorial service at the Ellerbe ranch. Many wrestling contemporaries are expected to pay tribute.

Frenchy Bernard would not be specific about a date for fear of attracting unwanted visitors.

André's life might have seemed a circus. But his death would not.

**André was born in Grenoble, France, spoke fluent French, wolfed down seven-course gourmet meals like appetizers, washed it all down with vats of expensive Burgundy but, in the end, his own country could not accommodate him.**

ly, or "giantism," a disease in which the body secretes large amounts of the growth hormone, causing continual growth to the head, hands and feet.

André the Giant, who towered above most at nearly 7 feet (2 meters), walked with a stoop near the end. He had undergone surgery in 1986 to relieve pressure to his weakened spine. To perform the procedure, surgeons in England had to construct oversized instruments.

Terry Funk, an all-time great in pro wrestling, toured Japan with André last November.

"He was in a great deal of pain by then," Funk remembered.

André had shown Funk the X-rays of his recent knee surgeries.

"They had taken out huge chunks of bone," Funk said. "I mean chunks."

André, a man of moods, was at times a loner, especially near the end. He never married. A 13-year-old daughter he fathered was never discussed.

Because of his disease, doctors estimated André would not live to 50. To some, it

## In 2 World Cup Qualifiers, The Core of FIFA's Quandary

LONDON — Who on earth puts such mischief into soccer's timing that, this Thursday, FIFA will finger the Rubik cube of sport, trying to decide when and where an athlete's country has greater claim on his time than the club that pays his salary.

Less than 24 hours earlier, in Lisbon's Stadium of Light, a repatriated Portuguese will have gotten his chance to shoot down the team from Italy, a country whose overabundance of foreign players is another great FIFA puzzle.

Paulo Futre has the skills to bewitch opponents, the quixotic character that destroys the peace of mind in his employers. He conjures from the air a goal that defies the mechanics of time and motion; he squanders opportunities with the abandon of throwing away cigarette butts.

And he does smoke, even in the dressing room, according to Luis Aragones, who, until last month, was responsible for trying to coax reliability from this little, mesmeric player.

One moment, both star and manager were in the pay of Jesu Gil, the monstrous president of Atlético Madrid. The next they were gone in puffs of smoke.

For six years, outlasting the cosmopolitan glut of managers passing through Gil's revolving door, Futre was his paymaster's plaything. Now, just when "Don Jesus" Gil needs popularity the most as he attempts to glide from his Marbella mayor's office to Spain's prime ministerial suite, he loses his pet performer.

True, Atlético reaped some \$5.7 million from the sale of Futre. True, the head of Portuguese state television lost his job for providing tax payers' money to finance Futre's move to Benfica. True, there is trouble with the Ministry of Defense, because the law says that Futre, like all 27-year-old sons of Portugal, must do his military turn.

But Gil will be brooding for himself. How unfortunate that the gifted one on whom he lavished so much gold should desert him while Gil is running for election (though running is not the term associated with Marbella's round king of real estate).

Aragones had tried to make it sound as if he was doing the boss a favor in relieving him of a prima donna whose nicotine dependency was "the least of the things which make him less than the perfect professional." But the thanks Aragones got, not for the first time from Gil, was his own dismissal.

Futre, meanwhile, quickly finds a new cause, as gifted performers do in these days of overcrowded fixtures and callings. He holds the key to Italy's World Cup qualification, which, after its own Machiavellian sacking, splutters nervously under the new manager Arrigo Sacchi.

Sacchi tinkers. He toils to meld the Dutch ideals of freedom with those of responsibility — bought for him at A.C.Milan — inside Italian blue shirts.

Both Italy and Portugal need points if they are to catch up with the group leader, Switzerland. But what if Italy's light dims again in Lisbon?

Italian voices say it can't happen, that an American World Cup without Italy is unthinkable, that a little

persuasion to a referee or an opposing player would, if necessary, guarantee the passage.

We, of course, would never believe such skulduggery. We know, do we not, that bribery is all in the imagination of fading rumor mongers.

What we don't know is what will be in the hearts and minds of Futre and his countrymen Rui Barros, Rui Aguiar and Jorge Pinto. If they fear the Italian reputation, they might shrink from the joy of beating them; if they become inspired, then Italy's nerve is in for another strain.

That would feed the Italian self-doubt, the paranoia about Italian growth and confidence withering under the weight of imported "straniero."

As I see it, the fragility of Italy's national team of late is in midfield and defense. The mass of imports are strikers, so why have Italy's defenders not improved playing week in, week out against the league of nations of goalkeepers?

In central defense, Italy had to persuade Franco Baresi to come out of retirement. Now he is suspended, the replacement is a war horse of similar vintage, Sampdoria's Pietro Vierchowod.

Vierchowod, in his time, was a fearsome stopper, a brute of a tackler. But he is fast approaching 34, and with Aguiar to contain, and Futre snaking through from behind, Vierchowod's lack of speed might prove vulnerable.

Conversely, Italy chops and changes a veritable wealth of forward potential, searching for a blend. On Wednesday, Beppe Signori will be darning from behind Roberto Baggio and Piermario Mascetti. For means there will be no place for Roberto Mancini — an alternative strike force that most nations would covet.

PERHAPS THOSE who claim that foreign players stunt the athletic growth of Italians are making excuses? Perhaps the real backlash is to be felt in Utrecht, on Wednesday, where Ruud Geffers is determined to lead a Netherlands revival by making Turkey pay for his recent inactivity as a wasting Milan asset.

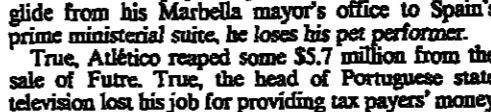
His younger compatriot, Dennis Bergkamp, has just negotiated a new kind of player power. Bergkamp's agents pulled out on a deal that would have taken him to Juventus this summer and instead sold him to Inter Milan, whose president, Ernesto Pellegrini, promised Bergkamp that he will start every match for which he is fit, and that Inter will adopt the style of the Dutchman's present club, Ajax Amsterdam.

Interesting, Inter's coach, Osvaldo Bagnoli, did not, on Rai TV, appear to endorse those pledges, though, as we all know, coaches are dispensable. What the president cannot order is for opposing sides to stand back and allow the freedom so prevalent in the Dutch league.

Maybe next year's FIFA meeting will be at the behest of club owners and national federations pleading for time to prevent players playing too much. The administrators are in a fix and they know it.

"We need time," said a FIFA lawyer last week. But time, in a schedule bloated by soccer's own success, is beyond our creation.

It is like asking men to fly. Eagles do it, and Lisboners say Futre is, on a good flight, the eagle of the Stadium of Light.



Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

## Italian Probe Reaches Cup Funds

ROME — Officials are investigating a suspected misuse of government funds in 12 Italian cities in connection with the 1990 World Cup, legal sources said Tuesday.

The investigation, the latest in a wide corruption probe that has rocked Italy's government in recent months, concerns inflated budgets and unnecessary work carried out, including the Vigna Clara train station built north of Rome at a cost \$1.5 billion (€50 million) and was in use for only 15 days, the sources said.

The total bill for public works, including the construction of roads and stadiums and the refurbishing of airports, cost the government

about \$4.5 billion. Many projects went more than twice over-budget.

Each match cost Italian taxpayers an average of \$122 million.

Investigators have questioned several contractors who are suspected of having bribed government officials in exchange for contracts.

In Rome, officials are particularly looking into the Olympic stadium, which cost \$155 million to build. Twenty-nine people involved in the project have been charged in the case.

Midfielder David Bisconti has been transferred from the Argentine first division club Rosario Central to the Japanese team Nissan Yokohama Mariners for \$300,000, the Argentine club said Monday.

Bisconti, who won five caps for Argentina in 1991, will join the Japanese club on March 20 for the new J-League's season that starts May 15.

The Netherlands' return match Wednesday against a young and unpredictable Turkish team will be played in the Galgenwaard stadium in Utrecht, after being moved from Rotterdam and then Amsterdam for fear of rioting between Dutch fans and Turks from the immigrant community in Northern Europe.

Officials said that extra security forces would be on duty at the match. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

### DENNIS THE MENACE



I WAS TEACHING JOEY HOW TO SHAKE AND THE NEXT THING I KNEW, THE COOKIES WERE ALL GONE!

### PEANUTS



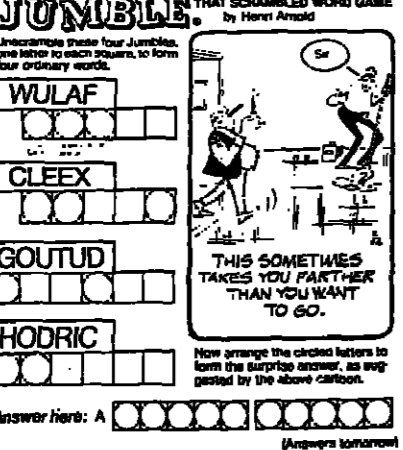
WELL, I IMAGINE THE REASON YOU CAN'T THROW A SNOWBALL IS YOU DON'T HAVE ANY HANDS...

### WIZARD OF ID



HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE ALLEGED SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE?

### JUMBLE



WULAF, CLEEX, GOUTUD, HODRIC

### BLONDIE



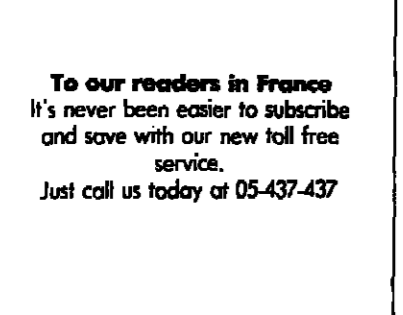
WE'VE MISSED MY BUSINESS YOU AT OUR TAKES UP SO BEHINDS GAMES MUCH OF IT TIME THESE DAYS

### BEEBLE BAILEY



I WONDER IF I SHOULD GET A FACE-LIFT

### DOONESBURY



WELL, THAT ABOUT DOES IT. I JUST NEED YOUR SIGNATURE, MAN.

### REX MORGAN



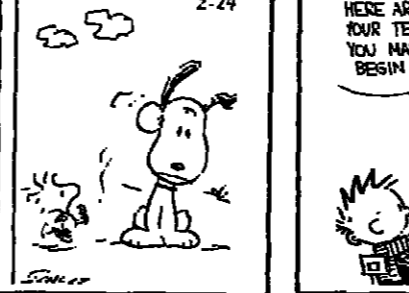
WE WERE WORRIED ABOUT PETER, SPIRO... IS THERE ANYTHING WE CAN DO?

### GARFIELD



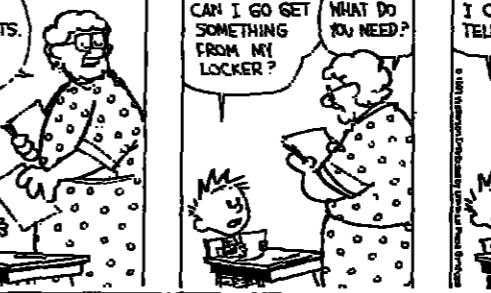
ARLENE, DO YOU MIND IF I DO SOMETHING IMPETUOUS?

### CALVIN AND HOBBS



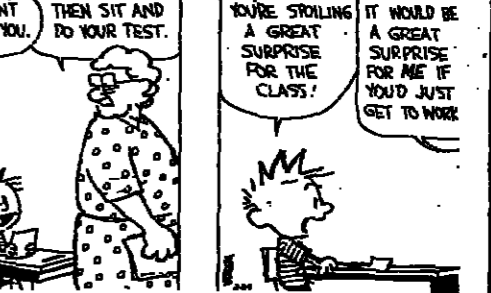
HERE ARE YOUR TESTS. YOU MAY BEGIN

### WIZARD OF ID



IF A CHURCH WISHES TO AFFILIATE ITSELF WITH A GROUP WHO...

### REX MORGAN



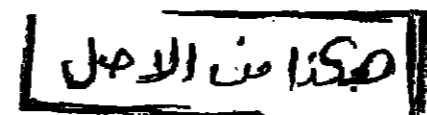
YOUR MEALS TONIGHT ARE ON THE HOUSE!

### GARFIELD



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SPORTS



VICTORY DANCE — Stefania Belmondo of Italy, between Elena Valle of Russia and Marjut Rolig of Finland, beat Larissa Lazutina of Russia by four-tenths of a second Tuesday in the women's 10-kilometer cross country pursuit at the World Nordic Ski Championships in Falun, Sweden.

Boggs Reports Early to Yankees' Camp

The Associated Press After 11 seasons with the Boston Red Sox, Wade Boggs has put on the New York Yankees' pinstripes for the first time. "It's nice to feel wanted again," Boggs said Monday after working out two days before the regulars were asked to report to Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

enough service time for arbitration, the Braves can automatically renew his contract next month if there isn't an agreement. Catcher Greg Olson of the Braves appeared to be fully recovered from the ankle broken in a September home-park collision. "The ankle feels real good," Olson said. "There's a little stiffness at first, but it loosens right up. I keep testing it a little more each day. The real test will be when I have to block some pitches in the dirt."

SIDELINES

Injuries Idle Becker, Lendl, Sampras ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — Boris Becker, the top seed and reigning champion, and No. 3 seed Ivan Lendl have pulled out of the ABN AMRO indoor tennis tournament because of injury, the tournament manager, Wim Buitendijk, said Tuesday. Becker withdrew from last week's Stuttgart tournament because of a stomach virus. Lendl suffered a back injury Sunday during the final of the Philadelphia tournament and has not recovered yet.

Lewis to Fight Tucker, Probably in Las Vegas

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Unable to come to terms with Riddick Bowe for a heavyweight unification bout, WBC champion Lennox Lewis has signed a contract for a mandatory defense against Tony Tucker. Dan Duva, Lewis's promoter, said the boxer signed an official WBC championship contract Monday to face Tucker at a site and date to be determined by the promoter Don King, who submitted the winning bid of \$12.2 million on Feb. 4. The fight is expected to be held May 8 in Las Vegas.

Rank Insults, Upsetting Behavior Kansas, Pitt, Tulane and UNLV All Beaten on the Road

The Associated Press Pitt was the pits and Tulane was terrible. Kansas ran into a team on a hot streak at home and UNLV was upset in front of its former coach, Jerry Tarkanian. All four ranked teams lost on the road Monday night. No. 25 Pittsburgh shot 30 percent from the field and scored its fewest points in eight years in a 53-48 loss to Providence. "What do you think? We set the game back about 50 years?" Pitt's coach, Paul Evans, wondered at his postgame news conference.

not deep up front, so with Pauley and Richey out, we had guys playing in spots they weren't used to. Eddie Jones scored a career-high 29 points and Temple frustrated Tulane with a tough zone defense for a 79-57 upset over the No. 16 Green Wave. "We just couldn't get anything out of our offense," said Tulane coach Perry Clark. "They just gave us a solid whipping."

Benching Upsets O'Neal and Johnson

By Mike Freeman SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Shaquille O'Neal's father has criticized Pat Riley for limiting the playing time of the high-profile rookie in the National Basketball Association's All-Star Game. A father's complaining about a son's playing time is, of course, about as old as dirt. But by relying mainly on veterans during the final stages of the game Sunday, Riley, the coach of the Eastern Conference team, clearly irked some of the younger players on his squad.

Johnson didn't get off the bench in the fourth quarter or the five-minute overtime period. Since 1975, only nine All-Star starters from either conference had seen as little time as Johnson did. Riley, whose Knicks beat Charlotte last week despite Johnson's 31 points, said the 23-year-old forward shouldn't take these things personally. "This game is Larry's first All-Star Game," Riley said. "It's the first of 12 or 15 that he'll have."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Hockey (NHL Standings), Basketball (Major College Scores), Soccer (English Premier League), and Transactions. Includes team names, scores, and player movements.

Table with columns for Basketball (Major College Scores) and Soccer (English Premier League). Includes team names, scores, and player movements.

The Airbus controversy World currency tension Airlift to Bosnia Middle East peace process Religious strife in India ... news events which affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT? BEAT THE DEADLINE! Rates go up April 1st. Subscribe 48% and save up to off the newsstand price.



POSTCARD

Back to Piano Rolls

By Lindsey Gruson

BUFFALO, New York — Long after the last musician is dead and forgotten, live music will still soothe heavy hearts. So on behalf of musically deprived generations yet to come, it is time to pay tribute to QRS Music Rolls Inc., the United States' oldest and largest manufacturer of music rolls — the perforated sheets that are the brains, and hands, of player pianos.

Practicing a craft that resonates more with nostalgia than innovation, the artisans at QRS's redbrick factory in Buffalo use an 80-year-old technique to make piano keys dance and music swell, toe tap and fingers snap, even though there is no pianist. "There's something magical about seeing the piano play without somebody sitting there," said Robert J. Berkman, QRS's chief operating officer. "You open up the box, take out the roll of paper with nothing but holes in it and suddenly you have live music. It's hard to understand where the life originates."

QRS now has 80,000 player-piano enthusiasts on its mailing list and last year sold more than 200,000 rolls of music, said Ann Jones, the company's office manager.

In the age of digital sound, it may seem that music rolls should have gone out of fashion long ago. But collectors of Americana, hotels with pretensions of sophistication

but karaoke budgets, and baby boomers inheriting player pianos are all steady customers. And musical illiterates, perhaps haunted by happy memories of childhood sing-alongs, remain the main audience of music rolls, which cost \$6.95 for a single and \$10.95 for a medley.

"Most are composed as sing-alongs because people wouldn't know where to tap their feet," Berkman said. "We have to make every beat pretty obvious or people get lost." That's why "Achy Breaky Heart" was the hottest tune on the 1992 player-piano hit parade. Other roll hits include "The Entertainer," a perennial favorite, and "Yellow Polka-Dot Bikini" and "New York, New York."

Musicians, especially those who make their living off live performances, may dismiss player pianos, which cost around \$6,000, as musical marionettes with the same relationship to music that a museum's publicity poster has to fine art. But aficionados say there is art in playing player pianos, though that may seem oxymoronic.

Most sound just dreadful because they are played too loud and too fast, Berkman admits. "People think of us as playing old-fashioned tunes on out-of-tune instruments," he acknowledged. Player pianos are still being made by several companies, including Yamaha, which offers a high-tech version.

In a time of synthesizer-produced mega-hits, piano-roll fans say it is time their music got some respect.

"Somebody who knows what they're doing can manipulate the controls and make satisfying and cooperative music," Berkman said. "You have to have some innate music talent. I believe some people simply can't do it."

Although player pianos are oddities now, they were once the country's home entertainment centers.

In 1926, at the height of player-piano popularity, QRS sold almost 11 million rolls, raising concerns that it would gain a monopoly in the music market. And the equivalent of a platinum record for musicians in the early 1900s was a QRS invitation to cut a roll.

Paul Bowles: Quieter Days in Tangier

By Rone Tempest

Los Angeles Times Service

TANGIER — Shrunk with old age and hobbled by a painful nerve ailment in his hips and legs, Paul Bowles still manages a smile when he recalls the scorpion hunts years ago in the sub-Saharan countryside.

"Scorpions build holes in the roots of palm trees," the American novelist and composer recounts fondly.

"My driver and I used to hunt them in October with sticks. We wet the ends of the sticks with saliva and stuck them in the holes. You could feel it when the scorpions took hold — like lobsters — and you had to pull them out quickly or you would lose them." With a set of nail clippers, Bowles would snip the tiny barbed scorpion off the scorpion's furled tail. His chauffer and companion in scorpion "fishing," a Moroccan named Temsamani, would then tuck the now-harmless arachnids in his coat.

After both men returned to the port city of Tangier, Temsamani would casually slither into a chair next to a friend in one of the big Spanish cafes in the old quarter.

"Here, I have something for you," he would say, reaching into his pocket and encouraging the unsuspecting friend to hold forth his hands to receive the surprise: Voilà! Several large, wriggling, frantically striking scorpions, deadly when armed.

Shrieks from the terrified recipient. Tables overturned in horror and desperate retreat. Howls and more shrieks from those at neighboring tables.

Delivered in clinical detail, with the precise diction of a master linguist, the story seems positively chilling, although to Bowles it is clearly just good fun.

Catching the Saharan scorpions was only the beginning of the fun for Bowles, whose masquerade reports of pranks also included secretly depicting his friends' food with cannabis jam and watching them freak out. Indeed, his is the kind of practical joking that Edgar Allan Poe or H. P. Lovecraft might have enjoyed.

But the author of "The Sheltering Sky" and other haunting stories of North Africa has long been renowned for his taste for the bizarre. And nearly half a century after he moved to Tangier, that taste is still intact. Meeting Bowles now, still elegant but often bedridden with scapula, is much like entering a museum of American literature and music of the 1940s and '50s.

At 82, he has been the resident guru for several generations of American writers, ranging from Tennessee Williams to William Burroughs. With Bowles and his wife, the late novelist and playwright Jane Auer Bowles, as the beacons, Tangier became a



Author Bowles in 1952: He was the resident guru for generations of writers.

regular port of call for expatriate artists fleeing the doldrums and persecution of the Eisenhower-McCarthy era back home.

Inspired by Bowles's thematic fascination with witchcraft and sexual violence, most of the tales that oozed out of the Tangier literary circle — including "The Sheltering Sky," resurrected as a 1991 film by Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci — had strange, twisted plots. Williams used the nearby coastal town of Asilah as the setting for "Suddenly Last Summer," his play featuring ritualistic cannibalism. Burroughs's hallucinogenic novel, "Naked Lunch," was set in a Tangier male brothel.

Except for Bowles, however, literary Tangier is dead. Its labyrinthine alleys in the medina — the old city where Burroughs and his friends, the fellow writers Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, once cavorted — have been cleansed of their most overt vices by the Moroccan government. After an incident in 1957, in which one of Bowles's friends was jailed after being accused of seducing a 14-year-old German boy, the newly independent government began monitoring illegal sexual activities in the expatriate community.

For many years, Bowles, always careful not to mention Morocco by name in his

books for fear of wearing out his welcome, found it increasingly difficult each time he went to the local police station to renew his annual carte de séjour.

"The police used to be very snotty to me," he says now, his voice revealing a hint of pride — the pride of a man who never wanted to be accepted by authority. "I found it very difficult to get my annual permission to live here. Once it took 22 months. One policeman told me, 'Monsieur Bowles, vous êtes ici depuis trop longtemps' (You have been here too long)."

But in recent years, the pressure on Bowles to leave Tangier has eased. Proof of his acceptance as a cultural monument is that the latest slick coffee-table book on Tangier, distributed to visitors as a gift by the governor of the province, features a picture of the author, dapper in a necktie and tweed jacket, working at his typewriter at the American School of Tangier. Although he has not written stories for years, Bowles — an accomplished composer before he took up novels and travel writing — annually writes the score for the theatrical performance at the 270-student school.

Still, Bowles spends most of his time these days in the tiny bedroom of the fifth-floor apartment where he has lived for 40

years. Occasionally, he says, he still smokes kif, the Moroccan concoction made from the tender leaves near the flowers of the marijuana plant. Next to his bed is a round table stacked with a few books, letters, doctors' prescriptions and bottles of medicine. The only window in the room is shrouded by a thick blue curtain that permits just a sliver of outside light.

Bowles says he has found it very hard to stay warm in recent years, even in the temperate climate of North Africa. (According to the biographer Michelle Green, who wrote the book "The Dream at the End of the World: Paul Bowles and the Literary Renegades in Tangier," Gertrude Stein once described Bowles as "delightful and sensible in summer, but neither delightful nor sensible in the winter.")

It was Stein, still holding court at the time in her Paris Left Bank salon, who suggested Tangier to Bowles as a creative place to settle. He had visited there before — in 1931, in the company of his musical mentor, Aaron Copland. Sixteen years later he and his wife, who died in a Spanish mental hospital in 1973, moved there, and the legend of Tangier's postwar exodus began.

As though preserved for decades in Morocco's desert climate, Bowles's recollections are spiced with first-name references to "Tennessee" and "Aaron" and "Truman" — as in Capote, who wrote some of the more vivid descriptions of life during the town's literary heyday.

It is the memory of Capote that stuns Bowles's recollection of the scorpion hunts. Bowles had never liked Capote and never forgiven him for describing expatriate American writers as being "among the planet's most pathetic tribes, sadder than a huddle of homeless Eskimos starving through a winter night seven months long."

Bowles has no telephone, so one either writes him for permission to visit or, more often, simply shows up.

Despite a bitter rejection of his homeland, years of experimentation with hallucinogenic drugs and frequent sorties into local witchcraft and mystic cults here, Bowles has never lost the gracious good manners of his middle-class upbringing on Long Island, New York. By all accounts, he receives each of his visitors, even from the most sensational of the British tabloids, with equal hospitality.

Even before the Bertolucci film starring John Malkovich and Debra Winger as Port and Kit Moresby — the ill-fated couple whose relationship closely matched that of the Bowleses — Paul Bowles's apartment had long been a pilgrimage point for historians, documentary filmmakers and journalists seeking a glimpse of a literary dinosaur.

Politics and Publishing Take Two-Way Street

In an unusual arrangement with two publishing houses, James Carville and Mary Matalin — the odd couple of politics — are going to write a book together about the 1992 presidential campaign. The deal still awaits the signatures of Carville, who worked for President Bill Clinton during the election, and Matalin, who worked for former President George Bush. Although they are a couple, they decided to put their separate ways until the presidential campaign ended. Their book deal gives Simon & Schuster and Random House publishing rights for both hardcover and paperback editions.

Columnist Russell Baker will succeed longtime host Alistair Cooke on the Public Broadcasting Service series "Masterpiece Theatre." Baker, 67, will take over in October from the 84-year-old Cooke, who retired last year after 22 years as host, saying it was time for "somebody young, new and frisky." Baker, who will continue to write his "Observer" column for The New York Times, said: "May the gods of television be merciful."

Hillary Rodham Clinton came to Washington and changed her name; Marilyn Quayle changed hers when she left Barack home in Indiana, where she is a partner in a law firm. Quayle has added her maiden name to the name Marilyn Tucker Quayle appeared on a news release issued by the firm on her appointment.

Alex Haley's "Roots" research papers and manuscripts go on public view this week, reopening the controversy over the authenticity of his major work, Haley, who wrote "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" and "Roots: The Saga of an American Family." Donated to the University of Tennessee, the papers were released a year before he died of a heart attack in February 1992.

Princess Diana is to make an official visit to Nepal next week, her first such trip abroad since separating from Prince Charles.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 5 & 23

Getty Pays Record Sum For Turner Painting

LONDON — The University of London has sold a painting by J. M. W. Turner to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, for \$11 million pounds (\$16 million), the highest price ever paid for a painting by an English artist, according to a university spokesman. The sale is subject to the government granting an export license.

Proceeds from the sale of "Van Tromp Going About to Please His Masters," painted in 1844, will be used to finance the upkeep and refurbishment of the college's 900-room founder building, according to the university.

Chicago, Detroit and Toronto will have some snow Thursday, followed by cold weather Friday and Saturday. A storm from Iceland will move toward northern Italy Friday into Saturday. By Saturday, heavy snows will blanket the Alps, and heavy rain will will have rain late Thursday into Friday.

Much of Europe will continue to have below normal temperatures late this week. After a mild day Thursday, a storm from Iceland will move toward northern Italy Friday into Saturday. By Saturday, heavy snows will blanket the Alps, and heavy rain will will have rain late Thursday into Friday.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.



Table with weather forecasts for North America, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

Table with weather forecasts for North America, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

CROSSWORD

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Crossword puzzle grid with clues and a solution to puzzle of Feb. 23.

A VIOLENT ACT

By Alec Wilkinson. 225 pages. \$22. Knopf.

Reviewed by Donald McCaig

Alec Wilkinson's "A Violent Act" is a scrupulous examination of a random murder, what led up to it, and the ferocious consequences. One Monday morning, at 8:05, Sept. 22, 1986, an Indianapolis probation officer, Tom Gail, made a routine visit to an ex-con to collect a urine sample for drug testing. When he got no answer to his knock, he returned to his car and sat for a moment before returning up the walk to give it one more try.

Mike Jackson rushed from the house with a shotgun, wounded Gail and as the officer begged for

his life, Jackson slaughtered him, then fled. During his flight, Jackson murdered again, kidnapped, stole cars, and finally went to ground in the countryside near Wright City, Missouri, population: 1,220. It is testimony to the power of Wilkinson's conception that the tremendous manhunt that finally brings Jackson to bay is the least interesting part of "A Violent Act."

A lesser book would explain Mike Jackson's act, would reduce what is truly shocking — the sheer unpredictability of his violence and, hence, the possibility that such violence might visit our lives or the lives of our loved ones. But Wilkinson doesn't explain Jackson away by any of the usual labels. By Wilkinson's account, clearly something went haywire in Jackson's head, but it isn't clear when or what.

As a child, Jackson "liked to use his imagination to play and could occupy himself for hours. He loved animals and was frightened by the sight of his mother killing chickens for their table.

As Mike grew older he began stealing, married, had children, frightened his wife away, and fell into the hands of the state. "Mike passed his year in confinement the way he passed most of the others: he lost control a few times and was punished; he answered questions from doctors and clinicians on matters such as how he was feeling and what he was thinking; he took tests intended to reveal aspects of his character; he played card games with other inmates; he was chatty at times, reclusive and withdrawn at others; he asked to be freed; he spent a certain amount of time in solitary confinement..." State

experts concluded that he was mentally ill and agreed with his mother that Mike was dangerous. After Mike was dead, his wife, Carolyn, said, "I loved him and I always thought I would have given anything in this world to sit down and talk to him and ask him what had happened, and if there's a hereafter I hope I have that chance."

The final chapter in "A Violent Act" focuses on the murdered probation officer's family; his wife, Nancy, and sons: Christopher, 8, and Nicholas, 4.

In the fear, shock and grief of the murdered man's family, the wounds that violence leaves are all too apparent. For young Christopher, "The sameness of everything in a comfort. With so little changed in the house there is the sense that his father could walk through the door as if he had only been away on

a trip." He "knows that pictures were made by the police of his father lying dead in the street, and there are times he wants to look at them, but he worries that the shock of seeing them will make him go crazy."

"A Violent Act" is journalism, very sophisticated journalism. But while it is courteous to let the reader draw his own conclusions, the welter of facts, the numerous quotations tend to blur and since the speakers sound so much alike, it is sometimes difficult to recall who is talking.

Still "A Violent Act" is an important book, a dead honest look at how it feels at the wrong end of the gun.

Donald McCaig, whose most recent book is "An American Homeplace," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

Table listing best-selling books with columns for title, author, and weeks on list.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring a globe and the slogan "Speed up the approval process." Includes a list of international phone numbers and the AT&T logo.